THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AT LAST!

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Law of the Land.

The Action of the State Legislatures —Effect of the Amendment on the Vote of this City and the State.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The passage by both houses of the bill restoring Texas to representation in Congress was all that was necessary to permit the President to issue a proclamation announcing to the country the complete ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Yesterday Texas was fully restored to her place in the sisterhood of States, and the event was followed quickly by the promulgation of the amendment, the official documents concerning which will be found in full on one of our inside pages.

The measure of equal justice to all men, without regard to race, color, or condition, which is thus auspiciously consummated, encountered not a little tribulation in Congress before it assumed a shape that commanded the assent of both houses. After the passage of a proposed amendment, embodying its prime features in different shapes, by each house, the end of the Fortieth Congress drew near, and the measure was in jeopardy. With the exit of Andrew Johnson, the two-thirds working majority in the lower house was to disappear, and the fact that but a single week remained of the session when a conference committee reported the final proposition to both houses, caused the friends of a more extreme measure to rally around this one as being the best they could then get, and, weak as it was, infinitely better than nothing. The compromise was reported to Congress on the 25th of February, 1869, and read as follows:—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the 25th of February, the House of Representatives adopted the report of the conferenee committee by a vote of 143 yeas to 43 nays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 39 yeas to 13 nays, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, alone voting with the Democratic Senators, not because he was opposed to the amendment, but because, in his spasmodic zeal in behalf of extreme Republican doctrines, he regarded the measure in that shape as imperfect and unequal to the requirements of the times.

Action of the States on the Amendment.

Kansas was the first State to ratify the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, 1869; but its zeal was something like that of Senator Fowler, and in the haste with which it attempted to give its assent, it neglected to see that the wording of the second ection was perfect. In the case of Missouri, which passed resolutions of ratification on March 1, a similar degree of haste caused the omission of the entire second section. Both of these States, however, subsequently remedied their defective action, and their votes are therefore included among the list of States ratifying the amendment. The action of the Legislature of every State in the Union upon the amendment is given below as fully and accurately as it has been possible to ascertain it:—

Alabama.—Ratified by the Senate, November 16, 1869—yeas 24, nays 0. Ratified by the House, November 16, 1869—yeas 69, nays 16.

Arkansas.—Ratified by the Senate, March 13, 1869—yeas 19, nays 2. Ratified by the House, March 15, 1869—yeas 53, nays 0.

California.—Rejected by the Senate, January 27, 1870—yeas 8, nays 23. Rejected by the House, January 28, 1870—yeas 8, nays 51.

Connecticut.—Ratified by the Senate, May 7, 1869—yeas 13, nays 6, not voting 2. Ratified by the House, May 13, 1869—yeas 125, nays 105, not voting 6.

Delaware.—Rejected by the Senate, March 18, 1869—yeas 2, nays 7. Rejected by the House a day or two after—yeas 0, nays 21.

Florida.—Ratified by the House, June 11, 1869—yeas 26, nays 13. Ratified by the Senate, June 14, 1869—yeas 13, nays 8.

Georgia.—The action of this State has been fearfully mixed up. The Senate, March 10, 1869, refused to lay on the table a joint resolution ratifying the amendment, by a vote of 13 yeas to 16 nays; March 12, the joint resolution was adopted—yeas 21, nays 16; March 13, this vote was reconsidered—yeas 19, nays 14; March 17, the joint resolution was indefinitely postponed—yeas 18, nays 17; and finally, March 18, the vote to postpone was reconsidered—yeas 17, nays 14, and on the same day the amendment was rejected—yeas 13, nays 16. The House, March 11, 1869, passed a joint resolution ratifying the amendment—yeas 67, nays 60; March 12, this vote was reconsidered—yeas 60, nays 45; and, finally, on March 16, the amendment was ratified—yeas 64, nays 53; but the ratification was inoperative, because of the action of the Senate. After the State underwent the reconstructing process the second time, the colored members being restored to their seats in the Legislature, and the ineligible whites replaced by their highest opponents, the amendment was ratified by the Senate February 2, 1870—yeas 27, nays 10, and by the House February 2, 1870—yeas 53, nays 24.

Illinois.—Ratified by the Senate March 5, 1869—yeas 18, nays 7. Ratified by the House March 5, 1869—yeas 55, nays 28.

Indiana.—Ratified by the Senate May 13, 1869—yeas 27 (all Republicans), nays 0, 11 members (all Democrats) being present and refusing to vote, and 11 (all Democrats) absent. The Democratic members present announced that they had sent their resignation to the Governor that morning, but the Lieutenant-Governor ruled that the Senate had no official notice of their resignation, and declared the ratification complete. Ratified by the House May 14, 1869—yeas 54 (all Republicans), nays 0, present but not voting 3 (two Democrats and one Republican). Previous to the vote being taken, 41 members of the House (all Democrats) resigned, the constitutional quorum of two-thirds being thus destroyed, but the Speaker ruled that the Constitution did not specifically require more than a bare majority for action upon a constitutional amendment, and declared the resolution of ratification adopted.

Iowa.—Ratified by the Senate, January 19, 1870—yeas 44, nays 6. Ratified by the House, January 20, 1870—yeas 83, nays 12. Each house having passed an independent joint resolution of ratification, there was a hitch between them for a few days as to which should abandon its initial action and concur with the other; but the difficulty was soon adjusted.

Kansas.—Ratified by the Senate, February 27, 1869—yeas 25, nays 0. Ratified by the House, February 27, 1869—yeas 73, nays 7; not voting 10. This ratification was defective, the second section of the amendment being imperfect, as acted upon by both houses; but the succeeding Legislature remedied the defects, the amendment being again ratified by both houses about January 14, 1870, the vote not being given in detail, but being nearly unanimous.

Kentucky.—Rejected by the House, March 11, 1869—yeas 5, nays 80. Rejected by the Senate, March 12, 1869—yeas 6, nays 27.

Louisiana.—Ratified by the Senate, February 27, 1869—yeas 18, nays 3. Ratified by the House, March 1, 1869—yeas 55, nays 9, not voting 36.

Maine.—Ratified by the Senate, March 11, 1869—yeas 25, nays 1, absent 5. Ratified by the House, March 11, 1869—yeas 140 (including 26 Democrats), nays 0, absent 9.

Maryland.—No action, we believe, has been taken by the Legislature of this State on the amendment, but the dominant party is about enacting such legislation as will place the franchise laws of the State in harmony with the amendment.

Massachusetts.—Ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1869—yeas 36, nays 2. Ratified by the House, March 12, 1869—yeas 192, nays 15, not voting, 33.

Michigan.—Ratified by the Senate, March 5, 1869—yeas 25, nays 5. Ratified by the House, March 5, 1869—yeas 68, nays 24.

Minnesota.—Ratified by the Senate, January 14, 1870—vote not given. Ratified by the House, January 14, 1870—yeas 28, nays 15.

Mississippi.—Ratified by both houses, January 15, 1870—the vote not given in detail.

Missouri.—Ratified by the Senate, March 1, 1869—yeas 23, nays 9, not voting 2. Ratified by the House, March 1, 1869—yeas 79, nays 30. This ratification was defective, neither house acting upon the second section of the amendment; but these defects were remedied by the succeeding Legislature, the amendment being ratified by the Senate, January 7, 1870—yeas 22, nays 3; and by the House, March 10, 1870—yeas 81, nays 33.

Nebraska.—Ratified by both houses, February 18, 1870—the vote not given in detail, but there were only 5 nays in both houses.

Nevada.—Ratified by the Senate, March 1, 1869—yeas 14, nays 6. Ratified by the House March 1, 1869—yeas 23, nays 16.

New Hampshire.—Ratified by both houses about July 1, 1869, the vote in the Senate not being given in detail, and in the House being yeas 187, nays 131.

New Jersey.—Rejected by the House, February 1, 1870—yeas 27, nays 32. Rejected by the Senate, February 7, 1870—yeas 8, nays 13.

New York.—Ratified by the House March 17, 1869—yeas 72, nays 47, not voting 9. Ratified by the Senate, April 14, 1889—yeas 11, nays 15. This action was ostensibly rescinded by the following Legislature, the amendment being rejected by both houses on January 5, 1870—the vote in the Senate being yeas 13, nays 14; and in the House yeas 56, nays 69.

North Carolina.—Ratified by the Senate March 4, 1869—yeas 40, nays 4. Ratified by the House, March 4, 1869—yeas 87, nays 20.

Ohio.—Rejected by the House, April 1, 1869—yeas 36, nays 47. Rejected by the Senate, April 30, 1869—yeas 14, nays 19. The succeeding Legislature reversed this action, the amendment being ratified by the Senate, January 14, 1870—yeas 19, nays 18; and by the House, January 20, 1870—yeas 57, nays 55.

Oregon.—The Legislature of this State has, we believe, taken no action upon the amendment.

Pennsylvania.—Ratified by the Senate, March 11, 1869—yeas 18, nays 15. Ratified by the House, March 25, 1869—yeas 62, nays 38.

Rhode Island.—Ratified by the Senate, May 27, 1869—yeas 23, nays 12. Ratified by the House, January 18, 1870—yeas 57, nays 9.

South Carolina.—Ratified by the Senate, March 6, 1869—yeas 18, nays 1. Ratified by the House, March 11, 1869—yeas 88, nays 3, not voting 29.

Tennessee.—Rejected by the House, November 16, 1869—yeas 12, nays 57. Rejected by the Senate also soon after, the vote not being given in detail.

Texas.—Ratified by the Senate, February 15, 1870—yeas 24, nays 2. Ratified by the House, February 15, 1870—yeas 70, nays 8.

Vermont.—Ratified by both houses, October 13, 1869—the votes not given in detail.

Virginia.—Ratified by both houses, October 8, 1869—the vote being nearly unanimous, there being but 2 nays in the Senate and only 6 nays in the House.

West Virginia.—Ratified by the House, March 2, 1869—yeas 92, nays 19. Ratified by the Senate, March 3, 1869—yeas 10, nays 6.

Wisconsin.—Ratified by the House, March 3, 1869—yeas 62, nays 29, not voting 9. Ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1869—yeas 15, nays 11, absent and not voting 7.

There being thirty-seven States altogether, the assent of twenty-eight was needed to perfect the ratification. The required number, it will be seen by the above synopsis, is furnished, without including either New York, the present Democratic Legislature of which has attempted to rescind the resolutions of ratification passed by its predecessor, or Indiana, in the action of whose Legislature there were certain irregularities which, it is claimed by the Democracy, render her attempt at ratification null and void.

Effect of the Amendment on the Popular Vote.

In all the States which have undergone the process of reconstruction, the fifteenth amendment has no present effect, but it forever precludes the possibility of the freedmen being despoiled of their right to the franchise by the reactionary party. Of the States which have not been reconstructed, the ballot has heretofore been expressly restricted to "white" male citizens over twenty-one years of age by constitutional provision in the following:—

California,	Michigan,
Connecticut,	Missouri,
Delaware,	Nevada,
Illinois,	New Jersey,
Indiana,	Ohio,
Kansas,	Oregon,
Kentucky,	Pennsylvania, and
Maryland,	West Virginia.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and allowing one voter to every six of the population, the following table gives the addition to the vote in each of the States named below:—

States.	Colored Pop. in 1860.	New Voters.
California	4,086	681
Connecticut	8,627	1,438
Delaware	21,627	3,604
Illinois	7,628	1,271
Indiana	11,428	1,905
Iowa	1,069	178
Kentucky	236,167	9,361
Maine	1,327	221
Maryland	171,131	28,522
Massachusetts	9,602	1,600
Michigan	6,799	1,333
Minnesota	253	93
New Hampshire	494	82
New Jersey	25,336	4,226
New York	49 005	8,167
Ohio	36,673	6,112
Oregon	128	21
Pennsylvania	56,949	9,491
Rhode Island	3,952	659
Vermont	709	118
Wisconsin	1,171	195

The Colored Population and Vote of Pennsylvania.

The rate of increase in the colored population of Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1850 was 12 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 it was 6 per cent. Assuming the increase during the last decade to have been but 5 per cent., the State has now a colored population of about 60,000, of whom about 13,000 are males above the age of twenty-one; but there is no probability that the colored vote at the next election will exceed the ratio of 6 to 1 in the population, which will make it about 10,000, sufficiently large to dissipate for some years to come the chances of Democratic aspirants for gubernatorial honors.

The Colored Population and Vote of Philadelphia.

The ratio of increase in the colored population of the district now embraced in the limits of the city of Philadelphia from 1850 to 1860 was 12·27 per cent. Assuming the ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870 to have been but 10 per cent., we have the following as the colored population of the city at the three periods:—

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1850	8,435	11,326	19,761
1860	9,177	13,008	22,185
1870	10,189	14,305	24,494

In 1860 the male adults numbered about 6000, at present they number about 6600; but, according to the usual estimate, the vote cast by them will not exceed 4100, which, as in the case of the State at large, is sufficient to "settle" the Democracy for some time to come.

In the following table is given the colored population of each ward of the city in 1860, with the estimate of the present population, the numbers included in parentheses being those of the wards which have been formed by the division of old wards since 1860:—

Wards.	Colored Population in 1869.			Colored Population in 1870		
	Males.	Fem's.	Totals.	Males.	Fem's.	Totals.
1 (1 & 26)	311	340	651	342	374	716
2	284	420	704	312	462	774
3	288	428	716	317	470	787
4	923	1376	2299	1015	1513	2528
5	2218	3011	5229	2440	3312	5752
6	109	172	281	119	189	308
7	1485	2136	3621	1633	2350	3983
8	1182	1922	3104	1406	2114	3514
9	82	184	266	90	202	292
10	146	312	458	160	343	503
11	15	32	47	19	35	54
12	242	285	527	266	313	579
13	70	167	237	77	184	261
14	242	422	664	266	464	730
15	304	309	613	334	340	674
16	53	62	115	58	68	126
17	124	142	266	136	156	292
18	3	6	9	3	7	10
19 (19 & 25)	129	142	271	142	156	298
20	171	227	398	188	250	438
21 (21 & 28)	25	35	60	27	38	65
22	65	85	150	71	93	164
23	302	310	619	340	241	681
24 (24 & 27)	395	483	878	434	531	965
Totals	9177	13,008	22,185	10,189	14,305	24,494

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ficken Case—He Does not Appear, and His Bail is Forfeited.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning it was proposed by the prosecuting officers to try the case of Richard Ficken, who has been indicted for an attempt to kill two little boys by shooting, on the night of February 14 last. The boys were in court with their fathers, Arthur Curran, who was so badly wounded, limping in upon crutches. The name of Richard Ficken was called, but no answer was made; again was the name called, with like result. The District Attorney moved that the recognizances be forfeited, which was allowed by the Court. The amount forfeited was $17,500, Ficken's partner, Fielding J. Williams, being surety. Bench warrants were at once placed in the hands of officers of the Court, who were instructed to make the strictest search for the absentee and bring him in if possible. The officers in a short while returned and reported that Ficken was *non est inventus*.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.

The following judgments were given to-day:—Thompson, C. J.:—

Steinmeyer's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Decree reversed as to the appellant at the costs of the appellees.

Hancock's appeal from the Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant.

Weiss vs. Foster. Error to the Common Pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed.

Agnew, J.:—

Appeal of Jonathan Diehl, administrator, from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Appeal dismissed at costs of the appellant

Estate of Adam Hoffsmith and appeal of Peter Hoffsmith et al. From the Orphans' Court of Monroe county. Decree affirmed.

Sharswood, J.:—

Knerr vs. Hoffman. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed.

Yeager vs. Weaver. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed.

Spackman vs. Ott. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Judgment affirmed.

The Richmond Wharves.

Court of Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

This morning an argument was had in the case of Andenreid & Co. vs. The Reading Railroad Company, in which the plaintiffs complained that the defendants had unlawfully interfered with them in the enjoyment of their rights of wharfage, and prayed for an injunction to restrain them from further placing obstacles in the way of the free exercise of their rights.

—The Darel Funoon, House of Sciences, or University of Constantinople, was inaugurated in state on the 20th of February, in a new building smaller than that originally appropriated. The courses now opened provide for Turkish literature and law. Encouragement is to be given to students by appointments in the public service.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Loss of the Venezuelan.

Our Iron-clad Navy.

New England Methodist Convention

Opposition to the Cullom Bill.

Fire Cleveland, Ohio.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Iron-Clads.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate is in receipt of a report from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the resolution of the 15th ult., showing the number and character of the iron-clad ships belonging to the United States Navy, their cost, by whom designed, their present condition, etc., from which it appears that the total cost of sea-going monitors was $14,184,097. The total cost of harbor and river monitors was $8,870,113.

The cost of light draft monitors was $11,630,699, and the cost of river iron-clads was $8,686,153·81, making the total cost of iron-clad vessels for the navy $35,371,064. Four of the monitors are reported in commission, thirty-nine are reported in good condition, and one on the stocks, two required repairs, and one is incomplete.

General Pleasonton's

bond as Collector of the Twenty-second New York district was yesterday accepted by Commissioner Delano. The bondsmen are Peter Bremer, William C. Miller, Harkness Boyd, John B. Fassitt, and Charles H. Pond, amounting to $100,000.

Resignation Not Accepted.

The acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Commander John C. Watson, of Philadelphia, has been revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, and he will again resume his former place on the register.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions last night, after being occupied eight days.

The application of Mrs. Van Cote, the woman evangelist, for admission to the conference on trial, was withheld for this year from motives of policy, the sentiment of the conference being doubtless against her admission. A resolution merely commending Mrs. Van Cote's Christian worth, rejoicing in her success, and recommending her as an evangelist, was tabled without debate.

Various routine business was transacted, and Bishop Scott read the appointments.

New Haven Politics.

NEW HAVEN, March 31.—The citizens' ticket has been nominated for city offices as follows:—Mayor, Hon. William Fitch, Republican; City Clerk, Timothy J. Fox, Democrat; Collector, Gardiner Morse, Republican, and Sheriff, James Reilly, Democrat. This ticket has been adopted by the Republican City Convention and recommended to voters.

The Republicans held a grand rally at the Music Hall last evening, Benjamin Noyes presiding. The Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, made an address.

FROM THE WEST.

The Rivers Rising.

FORT BENTON, Montana, March 31.—The river has risen two feet in the past two days, and there is every prospect for a very high stage of water. The weather is mild and pleasant.

A Bank Wound Up.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The directors of the Central National Bank have determined to wind up the business of the concern and consolidate with the First National Bank, with a capital of $1,500,000.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—At 1 o'clock this morning the fruit-packing factory of J. B. Glenn & Co., on Canal street, was burned. Their loss is $8000. Insured for $5000 in the Home, Albany, and San Francisco Companies. Loss to the building, owned by F. D. Stone, is $20,000; insurance unknown.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamer Venezuelan.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steamer Camilla, which arrived yesterday, brought the passengers of the steamer Venezuelan, from Liverpool for Aspinwall, thirteen in number. The Venezuelan was intercepted at sea disabled. The crew, forty-six in number, remained on board to work the steamer to port, but as there have been very heavy gales since, it is feared that the steamer was not able to weather them.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111⅛; do. 1864, do., 110; do. 1865, do., 110½; do. do. new, 108¾; do. 1867, 109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 64¾; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅛; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 97⅞; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119⅝; Michigan Southern, 88⅛; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 81¼.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Brigham Young's Movements.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 31.—A telegram from Toker, a few miles this side of St. George, Utah, says that Brigham Young and company will start to-day, via Virginia City, for the Kanatok. All well, and no accidents have occurred.

Mr. Cullom's Bill.

Meetings are being held in the southern portion of the Territory to protest against Mr. Cullom's bill. A mass meeting will be held here to-morrow on the same subject, and it promises to be an interesting affair.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—Among the reports from committees was the following:—

Joint resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of a bill for an air-line railroad through Pennsylvania from Washington to New York.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Finance, reported a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with a bill. He moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, making a few remarks in its favor. Agreed to.

The bill provides substantially:—

First. That hereafter whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay the current and ordinary expenses of the government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund other than those placed there by the Constitution to the payment of such expenses.

Second. That the State Treasurer shall conform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States requiring the payment of the interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1863 in gold, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding.

Third. That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of the State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due as far as practicable.

Messrs. Billingfelt, White, and Wallace sustained the bill. Messrs. Olmstead, Howard, Osterhout, and others, thought the bill was too important to be considered in manuscript, and Mr. Olmstead moved it be postponed for the present and printed. Disagreed to.

Mr. Davis opposed the first section, contending that the whole fund was as sacred as any part of it; that any part of it should be divested by an act of Assembly he thought was strange. If salaries of officers and others were endangered let them go, but obey the Constitution by holding the sinking fund sacred. If the State Treasurer was in want of funds let him say so, and the Legislature and the people would provide for the deficiency. He was afraid, however, that expediency would rule this question, as it had ruled others.

Mr. Wallace differed with Mr. Davis as to the limitation of the sinking fund.

Mr. Davis argued that the constitutional provision setting aside as well the funds enumerated there as such other revenues that may be applied from time to time by the Legislature, precluded interference with any part of the sinking fund.

Mr. Billingfelt said that the tax on tonnage, which was enumerated in the Constitution as a part of the sinking fund, had been diverted to the general fund. Could not the Legislature repeal anything?

Mr. Davis answered no. The Legislature could not do that indirectly which it could not do directly. It could not repeal a tax specially devoted to the sinking fund by the Constitution.

Mr. Howard said that he had always been opposed to sinking funds. They were nuisances, and really sinking funds in every sense. But he believed the Constitution was explicit in one point, which was that any disposition the Legislature might make of any funds by which they were placed in the sinking fund was permanent and inviolable.

Mr. Purman said that the constitutional limitation of the Legislature amounted to just this, that it should make such appropriations to the sinking fund as might be sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt at the rate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year until the debt should be reduced to five millions, after which other disposition might be made of the moneys left.

He believed that we must either create new objects of taxation, or divert some of the funds of the sinking fund into the general fund, or we could not meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government. The bill passed second reading.

Mr. Billingfelt then moved a reconsideration, and incorporated an amendment requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to abide by subsequent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, as well as the recent decision.

The bill then passed finally as amended.

Reports from committees were continued as follows:—

House bill creating Thomas Nicholson a Commissioner of Pensions, at a salary of $3000, with amendments reducing the salary to $2000 and his term to one year.

Senate bill allowing two additional law judges for the Tenth Judicial District, as committed.

Senate bill relative to the land liens of the Commonwealth on unpatented lands, staying proceedings on the act of 1864 and on the lien dockets formed last year for three years. The bill passed.

House bill for the promotion of the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia as committed. This is the Morris and McKean street railroad bill, published yesterday.

An act authorizing Union Passenger Railway to extend its track southward on Seventh and Ninth streets and westward on Christian and Ellsworth streets, as committed.

House.

Mr. Elliot called attention to the fact that a certain bill which authorized Commissioners of Markets and City Property to clean markethouses after 1871, had gone to the Governor in such shape as to make it take effect in 1870

Messrs. Davis and Bunn added their testimony to the fact that the original bill as passed had been so framed as not to go into operation until next year.

The House gave its unanimous consent to amend the bill as it was originally designed.

Speaker Strang gave notice that in order to prevent errors of this kind in future, he should require all amendments to bills to be plainly written, and read at full length by the clerks. He declared that in the manner in which it had been usual for the House to do business, it was absolutely impossible for the clerks to hear all the verbal amendments. He denounced the confusion and hurry which had attended the passage of bills.

Senate resolution to recall from the Governor the bill declaring charitable institutions to be those in which corporators receive no profits, was opposed by Mr. Schnatterly, who assumed that a large amount of escheated money on deposit in the Philadelphia Savings Fund, and now belonging to the State, was being used for the personal benefit of the institution without authority. The act now in the hands of the Governor, and which it was proposed to recall, had been intended to remedy such cases.

Mr. Elliot denied that the money belonged to the State, or that it had been escheated. He said that efforts had been made to effect this escheat, but the Supreme Court had refused to make any such decision. The House agreed to the Senate resolution to recall the bill.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton steady, and 800 bales middling upland sold at 22¾c. Flour—State and Western without decided change, and Southern quiet. Wheat quiet and prices favor buyers. Corn less active and scarcely so firm; new mixed Western, $1·03@1·05; new yellow Pennsylvania, $1·08. Oats firmer; Western, 56@58c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; mess, $26·50@26·60; prime, $19@20·50. Lard quiet; steam, 14¾@14¾c. Whisky firmer at 99½c. @$1.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Cotton quiet at 22@22¼c. Flour more active and firmer; Howard street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@5·50; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania, $1·28@1·30; Maryland, $1·25@1·45. Corn active and higher; white, $1@1·03; yellow, 98c.@$1. Oats quiet at 55@57c. Mess Pork firm at $27@27·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky dull at 96@97c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

Money hunting is the order of the day this morning, owing to the payments falling due to-morrow; but it is extremely easy at the usual sources, and accessible to all provided with the proper credentials. There is a remarkable dullness in general trade circles, which restricts the demand for time loans within narrow limits, and favors such as are in need at this period. The current rate this morning on the street is 7 per cent. for first-class acceptances, which is fully 3 per cent. lower than the same time last year. Call loans are somewhat active, owing to the speculative feeling at the Stock Board, but the rate is easy at 5 per cent. on choice collaterals.

The Gold market is extremely quiet, but the premium is steady with a slight upward tendency. The range up to noon is 112½@112.

Government bonds are in active request, and prices, compared with closing sales last night, show another advance, varying from ¼@¾ per cent.

There was a fair business at the Stock Board, and prices were generally stronger. In State and city bonds there were no sales reported.

Reading Railroad was strong, selling up to 49 but closing at 48·94; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady, with sales at 56⅝@57; Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 117; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾; and Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad at 40. 51¾ was offered for Minehill; 41 for Little Schuylkill; and 35½ for Catawissa preferred.

The balance of the miscellaneous list was neglected, but there was a steady feeling among holders generally. We notice some sales of Commonwealth Bank at 57.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ac	106	100 sh Read R	b30. 49
$300 C & Am 6s, 83, lots	87⅛	700 do	...is.2d. 49
$500 N Penna 7s. 85.	90	100 do	...b30.48·94
$1600 Sch N 6s, '82	58	200 do	..is.b60. 49
$5000 Susq Bds	45	4 sh Penna R	57
38 sh Com'h Bk. is.	57	50 do	.is.85&i. 56⅞
15 do	.b5. 57	4 do	....is.c. 56⅞
295 sh Leh V R. is. c.	55	51 sh Cam & Am is.	117
100 do	55	2 do	117
98 sh O C & A R.	40	100 sh Phil & E R	28¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do., 1862, 111⅞@111¾; do. 1864, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, 110⅝@111; do. 1865, new, 108¾@109; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, do., 109⅝@110; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅞@112⅛; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111¾; do., 1864, 110@110¾; do., 1865, 110⅝@111; do., July, 1865, 108¾@109; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109¾; 1868, 109¼@110; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112@112¼. Gold, 112.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1864, 109⅜@110; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅝; do., July, 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@110; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112@113. Gold, 112@112¼. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	112⅛	10·30 A. M	111⅜
10·16 "	112	10·31 "	112
10·18 "	112⅛	11·07 "	112⅛
10·21 "	112	11·15 "	112

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 31.—The flour market is quiet, but prices are quotably unchanged. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels in lots at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extra; $5@5·75 for low and choice grades of Northwestern extra family; $5@5·60 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·62½ per barrel.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·21@1·25. Rye is held at 91c. for Western. Corn is scarce, and in demand at an advance of 2 cents. Sales of 1000 bushels at $1@1·02, in the cars and from store. Oats are firm, with sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 56@57c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $27 per ton.

Whisky is firmer. Sales of wood-bound at 99c.@$1·01.

—M. Leymerie has made an addition to our knowledge of Spanish geology in a long memoir on the valley of the Segre, a desolate and little frequented district of Catalonia.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 31.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—Arrived, brig Three Sisters, from Liverpool for Alexandria.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....49 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr J. H. Marvell, Quillin, Norfolk, D. Cooper.

Schr Flight, Stone, Alexandria, Va., via Wilmington, Del., D. Cooper.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Cambridgeport, via Morris river, D. Cooper.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Grant, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, domestics, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Brandywine Light yesterday, passed brigs Prairie Rose, from Matanzas; Alice Starrett, from Sagua; and schr Grace Webster, from Havana; off Fourteen Feet Bank, a deeply-laden brig, bound up; off Bombay Hook, barks N. Churchill, from Liverpool; The Diligentea; and a light N. G. bark unknown; off New Castle, two herm. brigs, bound up.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

From the London Saturday Review.

The difficulties of framing a new law of naturalization concerned the draftsman rather than the Government; and the bill now before Parliament, though it is confused and awkward in language, is not much more unintelligible than ordinary projects of law. Although legislation has become necessary for political reasons, the principles which will henceforth regulate the retention or transfer of allegiance were inevitably destined to prevail either by direct enactment or by tacit understanding. The reasons which had caused the adoption of the old rule of inalienable nationality had long ceased to be operative; and the constant flow of emigration to the territory of an independent and powerful State involved a practical contradiction of the legal doctrine. Perhaps a tenth part of the inhabitants of the United States may have been born in the United Kingdom, and another fifth part may, as children or grandchildren of English, Scotch, and Irish parents, come within the comprehensive definition of subjects of the English Crown. As all but the most recent settlers are also citizens of the United States, while few even of last year's emigrants have any intention of retracing their steps, it was obviously impossible to reclaim the services of millions of supposed subjects, and it was highly undesirable to undertake any responsibility on their behalf. The anomalous conflict of allegiance was a principal cause of the inglorious war of 1812. The English Government, in assertion of a claim which was fully recognized by American law, imprudently insisted on pressing English sailors on board American ships. In the crisis of the conflict with Napoleon there was a strong temptation to disregard all impediments which obstructed the manning of the navy; but a prudent Government would have anticipated the willingness of the Americans to take advantage of the difficulties of England. The war which was commenced by the Government of the United States for the abolition of the right of search for seamen ended without even a nominal settlement of the disputed question; nor could it be expected that in that generation the concession which had been refused when it would have averted an embarrassing attack would be voluntarily tendered by a government no longer engaged in the desperate European struggle which had encouraged American hostility. In modern times it is certain that the pretension would not be enforced, although it has never been formally abandoned. Indeed the new act will scarcely affect the condition of English sailors on board American ships, as they will seldom have taken the trouble to obtain certificates of naturalization. No further question arose between the peace of 1815 and the commencement of the civil war in 1861. When it became probable that the Northern Government would resort to conscription, many settlers who had never previously thought of their duty to their native country applied to the English Minister and Consul for protection against compulsory service. According to the letter of the law their applications were well founded; but the Crown, in the exercise of its discretion, declined to interfere in cases where the settler had applied for American naturalization. On the other side, the Federal Government readily allowed that English residents who retained their original domicile were exempt from liability to conscription.

The appointment of a commission to inquire into the laws of naturalization and allegiance, and the bill which was recently introduced by the Lord Chancellor, originated in the Fenian conspiracy and in the jealous and irritable patriotism which is habitually excited in the United States by any occasion of a controversy with England. Many Irish-Americans who were thrown out of military employment by the close of the war heard, like Dugald Dalgetty in similar circumstances, with inexpressible delight, that there was a hope of bloodshed in their own dear country. As long as Ireland was prosperous and peaceful they would never have troubled their native shores with their presence; but in becoming naturalized citizens of the United States they had mentally reserved a contingent right of rebellion against the English Government. In principle they unconsciously adopted the technical rule of *nemo potest exuere patriam;* but at the same time they regarded themselves as fully entitled to all the immunities of foreigners. * * *

General Badeau, an able and eminent officer who is believed to possess the confidence of the President, has lately published in *Macmillan's Magazine* an address to his own countrymen, with the laudable object of diminishing their hostility to England, but unfortunately his appeal is founded on a misunderstanding of the English side of the controversy. He states with perfect truth that many Englishmen of all classes supported the Northern cause during the civil war; but the insuperable objection to Mr. Sumner's arguments and pretensions has nothing whatever to do with the feelings or wishes for which the people of an independent country owe no account to foreigners. General Badeau is also mistaken in his belief that the indignation caused by Mr. Sumner's speech was caused by the study of garbled extracts. The whole speech has been published in full in several forms, and General Badeau may be well assured that all serious critics of that document were fully acquainted with every word which it contained. Mr. Fish's despatch, which was still more unreasonable and offensive, is the latest official statement of the American claim, and it furnishes an authoritative comment on those passages in the President's message which the majority of English journalists amicably and weakly attempted to explain away. When an American of the highest intelligence, sincerely desirous of friendly relations with England, adopts all the statements and arguments of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish, and passes over without notice. Lord Clarendon's conclusive reply, which he has probably seen, although it was not communicated to the Senate, he only proves that the chasm which he desires to bridge over is as wide as ever.

WHAT IS THE USE OF A NAVY?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The nation that has ruled the seas with her navy has controlled the commerce of the world. This is exemplified in the case of Great Britain, the greatest naval power on earth. History shows us how great commercial nations have gone to decay when one more powerful has sprung up to contest with them the supremacy of the ocean. The great East India trade, to which England owes her supremacy, has been the prize for which many nations have contended, and it finally fell into the hands of England from her having driven off all her rivals. From present appearances it seems likely that this trade will remain with Great Britain, even with all our advantages of the Pacific Railroad and the shortest route from China.

Our navy has never kept pace with the increase of our population or commerce—the rule that should govern a nation in building up a navy. When the Rebellion was crushed was the time for our statesmen to build up and maintain a permanent navy; for it was apparent to every one that but for the assistance given by the navy we should never have terminated the war. During the four years of the Rebellion we captured or destroyed a thousand vessels of all kinds. If this destruction were to take place during a war between this country and Great Britain it would do more to bring about a peace than the capture of a hundred vessels of war. The loss of the latter would not touch the pockets of the British merchant, while every capture of a trading vessel loaded with rich freights would be felt throughout England.

We had an example in the Alabama and the Shenandoah. It is well known to the world how much damage was done to us by these two ill-equipped Rebel cruisers, which destroyed millions of dollars' worth of our commerce without our being able to help ourselves, while our merchant ships in self-defense had to be transferred to a foreign flag, thereby multiplying the commerce of our natural enemy. Had we possessed proper vessels at the commencement of the Rebellion, we could have kept these ocean rovers from doing us any injury. At this very moment there are one hundred and seventeen foreign steamers running from our ports to those of Europe, which, if equipped and turned against us, as could be done in a week, could blockade every harbor on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

These are facts evident to the dullest comprehension; but the Bourbons of our country do not seem to learn anything. They rather invite a catastrophe which sooner or later must occur if steps are not taken to place the navy on a proper footing and take its fate from the hands of its enemies, or those who are charged with appropriating money for its maintenance. It is not necessary that we should keep up the expensive naval establishments of England, France, and Russia, but we should at least aspire to a navy equal to that wornout nation Spain, which has at the present time a larger force of ships and men in the waters of Cuba than we have in our entire navy. For what does she have such a force there but to intimidate us and prevent our interfering in the inhuman contest now going on? If we could launch upon the ocean the ships-of-the-line, frigates and sloops we had in our dockyards in 1855 we could dictate terms to the Spaniards at once and bring them to a sense of their inhumanity. They know our weakness as a naval power, and although they are aware that we could raise a hundred thousand troops in twenty-four hours to throw upon the "Ever Faithful Island," yet they are also aware that Spain commands the position, and could capture any land force at sea before the latter could have a chance to put foot on the soil of Cuba. This shows the necessity of a navy, providing we accord belligerent rights to the Cubans; but there are a thousand other reasons affecting our commerce which absolutely demand an increase of naval power.

Our commerce, although at a low ebb just now, cannot long remain so. We are a young and rapidly increasing country, with more resources than any other on the face of the earth, with a debt that is a mere bagatelle, and is rapidly being paid off. Although we may get set back for a time we cannot long remain so, any more than an enterprising merchant would in case he should meet with a business reverse; and if Congress is wise and not entirely Bourbon it will resuscitate our commerce by its votes this winter. Should this be done, in three years more our steamships would be driving from the ocean those who first crippled our commerce and then usurped it; and we owe it to ourselves that this just retribution should overtake those who acted with such bad faith towards us. England is not going to yield and give up a system that has reduced our commerce one-half and increased her own proportionally, and she will find means to involve us in a difficulty which will still leave her mistress of the ocean, unless we have a certain naval prestige that will cause her to respect and fear us.

All that is required is for the people of the United States to understand the wants of the nation to make them demand of Congress a proper navy for the protection of its citizens abroad. Now that we have a Navy Department competent and willing to advance the service, and the whole naval corps alive to the necessity of bringing it up to high-water mark, we say the occasion should not be lost, and instead of cutting down the appropriations Congress should increase them. The navy yards should be put in condition to build, equip and repair any force we may need in the future, and we should have one hundred vessels at sea or ready for sea within the present year. This it only a little more than the Spaniards have in Cuba, where we have twelve vessels, one-third of our entire navy.

HOW HANGING SECURES IMPUNITY TO CRIME.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is expected soon to vote on a bill which proposes that the jury which adjudges a culprit guilty of murder shall also adjudge that he be punished by death or by imprisonment for life, as to it shall seem best. We hope that this bill may pass, for many reasons; and among them because it will preclude the too general escape of murderers from any legal punishment at all.

Within sight of our city's steeples there have not been less than one hundred murders per annum for the last three years; yet not five men per annum have been hung within that radius. If it be held that the murderer goes unpunished unless his life be taken by the State, then it is clear that but one murderer in twenty is punished. There can be little terror to evil-doers in a penalty so rarely enforced. All experience testifies that certainty of punishment is far more effective than its severity. Yet certainty is not now attained, if it ever were; and the remark of the murderer Reynolds (or Breen) that "Hanging if played out," proves that ruffians and miscreants fully understand this, and act accordingly.

Now, it is as easy as it is false to say that the general failure to convict murderers is a result of morbid sentiment—of maudlin philanthropy. Those who uphold hanging are as slow to convict where the penalty is death as the rest of us. They shrink from sending a man to the gallows, not that they revolt at the thought of taking life, but that they fear to mistake where error, though detected, is utterly without remedy. And so they disagree, or adjudge the crime not clearly brought home to the prisoner.

Human testimony is fallible; that of circumstances not less so. Governor Hoffman reports that, during his first year of service, he pardoned quite a number of persons upon incontestable proof that they had been convicted of offenses which they never committed. Some of these were adjudged guilty on the testimony of the actual culprits, who screened themselves from punishment by swearing their own guilt upon others. In other cases, the circumstances which pointed to the conclusion attained by the jury were afterwards shown to be consistent with the innocence of the man they convicted. For eighty years the surviving relatives of Lesurques, who was guillotined in France for robbery and murder, have been strenuously endeavoring to procure a legal attestation of his clearly proven innocence, but have not yet obtained it. Tribunals hate to confess their own blunders; and it is a burning shame that this State of New York persists to this hour in pardoning those whom she has unjustly accused, arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished, for crimes whereof they have since been proved absolutely guiltless.

Murderers are usually persons of unregulated minds and overmastering passions. It is rarely difficult to prove that they have acted strangely and without reasonable motive. The boundaries between insanity, eccentricity, and what has been termed "pure cussedness," are irregular and not clearly defined. Sanity is rather relative than absolute. Many if not most homicides are committed by persons of brutal proclivities, low mental development, and dull moral perceptions. We doubt that the really insane are generally so devoid of moral consciousness as not to know better than to kill. What they lack is not so much a sense of right and wrong as a perception of the considerations which should impel them to do right. And cases are constantly occurring in which, while it is clear that the accused is neither thoroughly sane nor absolutely insane, it is very difficult to decide that he is or is not sane enough to deserve punishment for his evil deeds.

If the penalty of an offense be imprisonment for life, the jury has a comparatively easy task—merely to decide whether this person did or did not commit the crime laid to his charge. If he did, convict him, though his intellect be weak or impaired, and his moral sense obtuse; for he will be safer in prison than elsewhere and less likely to injure others; and, if his mind be shattered that fact will soon make itself known. Cases are constantly occurring in which the most sturdy upholders of the gallows would convict if the penalty were imprisonment, while they would not if the consequence were violent death.

We urge, therefore, the passage of the act now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the reason (among many) that it will treble the convictions for murder, and thus render the law a terror to men of homicidal proclivities, as it is not and cannot be so long as they know that nine out of every ten murderers escape legal punishment altogether.

BOSTON, HARTFORD, AND ERIE—$45,000,000 GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The attention of the good people of Massachusetts is largely occupied just now with the affairs of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company, and the subject is also not without interest to philosophers everywhere. The facts, as we understand them, are these:—

The corporation in question is a conglomeration of a number of smaller concerns, which, separately, had projected and partially built a line of railroad from Boston, through Providence and Hartford, to Fishkill on the Hudson river, with small side lines to other points. These companies four or five years ago agreed to unite, and were duly incorporated under their present name. The capital of the company was at first $20,000,000, but has since been increased to $25,000,000. For the purpose of raising money to complete the line and to consolidate its debt, the company issued bonds to the amount of $20,000,000, securing them by first mortgage to Mr. Robert H. Berdell and others, as trustees. The President of the company was, and is yet, though he has lately offered his resignation, Mr. John S. Eldridge, also at one time President of the Erie Railway Company.

Somehow, capitalists at large failed to appreciate the charms of these bonds and they sold but slowly. Resort, it was seen, must be had to special sources, or the delays in obtaining funds would be disastrous. The parties most vitally interested in the success of the enterprise were supposed to be the Erie Railway Company and the State of Massachusetts. Negotiations were accordingly opened, which resulted in the former first guaranteeing $5,000,000 of the Berdell bonds, and then taking them and paying for them $4,000,000 in cash; while the Legislature of the latter was persuaded into issuing, in exchange for $4,000,000 of the same bonds, State bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, which were readily salable at par. These two subsidies, amounting to $7,000,000, it was thought, would be sufficient to complete the road. The expected advantage to Massachusetts was the securing of a new avenue to the Pennsylvania coal fields and the fertile West, while the Erie Company, through its branch to Newburg, on the other side of the Hudson, opposite Fishkill, had the prospect of possessing an invaluable tribunal and ally.

Unfortunately there seems to have been some terrible miscalculation, or else exceedingly bad management of the business of the company, for the $7,000,000 has been all used up, and now it is estimated that $2,500,000 more is required to finish the road, and $2,000,000 more still to equip it. The remaining $11,000,000 of first mortgage bonds not disposed of as above mentioned, and the $25,000,000 of stock, except what was issued in exchange for the stock of the various original companies, seems also to have been sold or pledged for a considerable sum, which has likewise been spent. The company finds itself, therefore, in desperate straits.

As a last expedient, the State of Massachusetts has been appealed to for an additional loan of bonds. It is proposed to issue mortgage bonds for $10,000,000, and try and substitute these bonds for $5,000,000 of the Berdell or first mortgage bonds in the hands of the money lenders who have loaned money upon them, provided Massachusetts will agree to accept them in exchange for a further issue of her own bonds. In view of this proposition, the Messachusetts Legislature is now having the affairs of the company investigated by a special committee, and the evidence taken by this committee, as published from day to day in the Boston papers, is as wonderful a story as that of the gold conspiracy. Whatever the report of the committee may be, it is quite plain that unless more money is obtained in some way, the $3,000,000 already advanced by the State will be irrevocably lost, since the road, in its present incomplete condition, earns comparatively nothing. Should the action of the Legislature be favorable to the wishes of the company, however, there is reason to believe not only that the whole mortgage debt of $30,000,000 might be good, but also that the stock, now selling at three cents on the dollar, might ultimately prove remunerative.

DEBTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

Like the Apostle of the Gentiles, the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia seems to have a hard time of it at its Ephesus. Alone it fights the battle of honesty and law against doubtful and delinquent corporations—a commonwealth that at least hesitates as to its plain duty of integrity—and without the countenance and co-operation of a single organ of public opinion. It has contended from the beginning that since the Supreme Court of the United States has settled the law, every debtor, individual or corporate, is bound by that law and must meet its obligations accordingly. It has, furthermore, fully repudiated the idea that the infusion of new blood into the court of last resort would change the law. Nay, it went further, and when a neighboring corporation proposed a sort of speculative discharge of its debts, the *Ledger* denounced it, and, departing from its usual impersonal habit, called public attention, without naming him, to a judge of the State Supreme Court who was a party to the discreditable arrangement. The effect of this apparently was that the parties were made ashamed of what they were about, and the corporation, judge and all, gave up the scheme. In all this the *Ledger* had not the support, as we have said, of a single newspaper in Philadelphia; and from one, and that, according to the Philadelphia scale, a leading one, it has had active opposition. We said the other day — prematurely, as it now seems — that the cavils of Forney's *Press* on this subject had ceased, and that, having done all the harm it possibly could to Judge Strong, it would not meddle with Judge Bradley. Far is this from being the case. Every day since the confirmation of this distinguished gentleman has this slander been repeated, and in the paper of the 24th the assertion is made that Mr. Bradley "hastened" to Washington in order to do his share of the dirty work, for which the *Press* thinks him eminently fitted. This and the evident absence of support which the *Public Ledger* is receiving at home has led it again to speak out boldly in behalf of honesty and law. After publishing a very earnest communication on the subject, the *Ledger* puts a question, in the answer to which many a New York and European capitalist has a deep interest. We therefore repeat it:—

"We commend the foregoing very able article on this highly important judgment to all States, cities, companies, and individuals that may hope to evade the consequences which this decision carries with it, and advise them to ponder carefully what our correspondent says. They will consult true wisdom by at once setting about the necessary preparations to meet the requirements of the law as expounded by the Supreme Court. In this connection we here repeat the question several times asked us:—In what kind of money do the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the Morris Canal Company intend to pay the interest due on their respective bonds on the 1st of April?"

The 1st of April will be a trying day for loyal Philadelphia and its super-loyal corporations. We have no fear as to New Jersey.

THE PIEGAN VILLAGE SLAUGHTER.

From the N. Y. Times.

The supplementary report of Colonel Baker upon his expedition against the Piegans is at least a partial relief from the reports that preceded it. The combat was not quite as black as it has been painted; the slaughter of non-combatants was not quite so appalling as at first reported; the affair was something more of a fight and less of a simple butchery than we had been at first led to suppose. This, we say, is a relief *pro tanto;* for while some of our contemporaries were evidently bent on applauding the affair, whatever it might turn out to be, we doubt whether any one of them is not now rejoiced to see the altered ratio of combatants to non-combatants among the slain, believing, whatever his previous declarations, that a stigma has been in part removed from our soldiery.

But Colonel Baker's report, while making matters better, does not make them entirely right or satisfactory. Upon the "judgment of his officers," and putting the best face on the affair, he fixes, by mere opinion, a "number which approximates nearly to the truth;" and even this rude estimate admits the killing of no less than fifty-three women and children in the Piegan camp. In addition, he reports "one hundred and forty women and children captured and released." Released to what? To starvation and freezing to death. Colonel Baker reports that he burned the camp to the ground, and absolutely everything in it—food, clothing, forage, all the winter supplies. We are next told that these captives were helpless by reason of disease, the camp being attacked with small-pox. We are assured again that he had no transportation for bringing them in, and no provisions to feed them with. Finally, we are reminded that this expedition occurred at a season when the thermometer was far below zero—one correspondent of the *Times* says "forty degrees below zero." We ask again, released to what? And in what was the fate of the 140 captives preferable that of the 53 slain women and children.

We have never desired to recur to this Piegan affair for specific criticism or complaint. Take it whatever way you will, and with whatever explanation, it is an ugly affair, and nothing to brag of. We admit that under the old, shifting, unsettled Indian policy, it has only been possible for our army to strike and strike hard. What we assert, with Secretary Cox, is that it is time for that policy to end, and for one to be adhered to by Congress, which will not require Piegan slaughters. If the massacre will only do good in calling attention to the absolute necessity of completing such a policy forthwith, and steadily executing it, in the way the Secretary of the Interior advises, we shall be content.

A MANLIKE PROPOSAL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It must be conceded that the masculine excels the feminine mind in its habit of taking an important and comprehensive view of a question; for the female mind is apt to judge things from its own standpoint, and to jump at conclusions from a one-sided view. This superiority of the masculine mind is particularly observable in its reflections on the effort of women to throw off their political disabilities. Thus Mr. Horace Greeley, a man who reduces every proposition to the last extremity of philosophical reason, declares that God and nature have designed women for household duties and not for jurors. And then comes the New York *Times*, and with the same masculine comprehensiveness of view declares thus:—

"Our proposition that women should demonstrate in a more general and satisfactory manner than at present their capacity to govern their servants and firesides before insisting upon having other and more arduous labor devolved upon them, meets favorable responses in many quarters."

Let us add our voice to these favorable responses. This is a principle that will regenerate government and society. And like all true principles it has no distinctions of sex. Let it be ordained that before any person shall exercise those political privileges or rights which make him a participator in governing others he shall be requested to have demonstrated his capacity to govern himself and his own affairs, and we shall have here a government and society more perfect than the sun ever shone on.

And as the act of some advanced women in taking possession of their inalienable right to be jurors has given a new impetus to the masculine mind in this discussion, let this rule be applied to that breed of court-house rats who follow the profession of jurymen. Let each one of them be challenged and put to the question if he has shown capacity to attend to his own business, to earn his living, to take care of his earnings, and to govern and provide for his wife and children. Fancy what a reform this would work in jury trials! And when we have thus established a rule of qualifications, we shall have no mare talk of excluding those possessed of them because of their sex.

And this is but the beginning of the working of this rule. To vote is to have a voice in making the laws governing others. What right has he to govern others, who is incapable of taking care of himself? Let it be ordained that when any person seeks to be endowed with this franchise, he shall be required to show that he has capacity to earn his living, and that he has well discharged all his responsibilities. What a reform would there be if this standard were applied only to those who seek office! We should need no civil service bill then. And when we have thus made the exercise of political privileges a question of demonstrated capacity, we shall no longer need political distinctions of sex.

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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
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CATHARINE, MASTER,
WILL SAIL FOR
NEW ORLEANS,
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FROM PIER 41,
Foot of QUEEN Street,
At 8 o'clock A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS SANTIAGO, and to all points on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis.
For rates, as low as by any other route, apply to
WM. L. JAMES,
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
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FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
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No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
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will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
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Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
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FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad trains:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
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Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
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FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMAC, Captain Wier.
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These splendid [illegible] mail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An adjourned meeting of citizens of the Fifteenth ward, to act upon the shortness of the supply of water for the ward, was held last night at the northeast corner of West and Coates streets. Mr. Wm. H. Snowden presided, and Mr. William H. Kemble acted as Secretary.

Mr. T. W. Price, chairman of the committee to wait upon the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, reported that they had an interview with Mr. Graff, who was much surprised to learn of the deficiency. He stated that the water in the different reservoirs had been kept and was then within a foot of the high water mark. He was unable to account for the shortness of the supply, but supposed there must be some local cause for it. He thought that probably there were some stopcocks turned off that they were not aware of, and was having them examined.

Mr. Harper said that he had been told by an engineer that there was a difference of eight feet in favor of the Spring Garden basin (the one that supplies the district) between it and the Corinthian avenue basin (the one that supplies the lower part of the city). If the connection between the two basins was opened, as it was said to have been on Saturday last, it might account for the deficiency.

Mr. Kemble suggested that unless some one had been tampering with the water, the Chief Engineer must certainly know the reason of the difficulty, having so thorough a knowledge of the system. Other gentlemen said that the supply had been growing shorter and shorter for the last three years, and it culminated on Saturday last, though it had been somewhat better since. It was a very serious matter, and if on Saturday last a fire had occurred in this neighborhood there would have been no water to extinguish it. It placed a number of families in great danger of explosions of boilers.

Mr. Kemble offered a resolution that, as the Chief Engineer had admitted his inability to give any satisfactory reasons for the sudden failure of the supply of water for the Fifteenth ward, that Councils be requested to appoint a commission of competent engineers to examine into and report upon it. It was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Julia McLaughlin, aged nine years, living at Third and German streets, arm fractured. John Roberts, aged twenty-one years, residing at Front and Mead alley, arm fractured.

—The TELEGRAPH of Tuesday contained a reference to the discovery, in Kersey Dam, on the road from Carlesburg to Frederick, in Kent county, Delaware, of the body of a peddler, supposed to be Thomas Hogan of Philadelphia. The description then published has led Mr. Martin Cranston, tinsmith, No. 707 Shippen street, to come forward and state that he believes the deceased to be Thomas Hogan, who for ten years has been living with him as a boarder. Hogan, who was formerly a sailor, was in the frequent habit of visiting Delaware for the purpose of collecting muskrat skins, and he left Mr. Cranston's on his last trip on Tuesday, the 15th inst. (the body was found on the 19th), and his absence over one week, his usual trip, first occasioned alarm. He was a man about fifty years of age, sober and industrious, and not in the habit of carrying with him more money than was necessary to make his small purchases of skins. Parties who know Thomas Hogan will to-day visit the place where the body now is, for the purpose of identifying it.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, as Mr. Fales and his wife were approaching their home on Forty-first street, above the Lancaster Pike, a man stepped out from a place of concealment and told Mr. Fales to stop. The sudden appearance of the man and his manner alarmed Mrs. Fales, and she ran up the street, followed by her husband. The highwaymen went a short distance after them, and then turned back. Mrs. Fales was so much overcome with terror that she dropped her muff and shawl in the street, and before reaching her own door she fainted, and remained unconscious for some time.

—Yesterday morning, Michael Mohan, residing in Maple street, below Melvale, engaged in a quarrel with his wife. In the course of the conflict he was struck in the breast and thrown down, and in falling he fractured his thigh. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital. His wife was arrested and held for a hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—Montreal expects a Fenian raid.

—A military post is to be established at Pembina.

—Dr. Bard has been confirmed as Governor of Idaho.

—The Border Raid bill was killed in the House last night.

—The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Golden City are all safe.

—Over forty families have been massacred in Western Texas by Comanche Indians.

—The St. Domingo treaty was further discussed in executive session of the Senate yesterday.

—All is quiet in the Red River country. Riehl has released all his prisoners save Major Boulton.

—Governor Geary sent a message to the Legislature yesterday urging the repeal of the Delinquent Tax act.

—The funeral services over the body of the late General Thomas were held in San Francisco yesterday efternoon.

—Mr. Boutwell is sanguine of the Funding bill passing the House without material alteration in the bank section.

—It is again asserted in Havana that General Jordan has resigned the command of the Cuban army, and that he has left the island.

—An attempt will be made in the Senate to-day to virtually kill the St. Domingo treaty by voting down the motion to go into executive session.

—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, at the request of the Water Department, to regulate the manner in which the water is to be used.

—A large number of Jerseymen resident in Washington called upon Justice Bradley last evening and congratulated him upon his appointment.

—A meeting of army officers was held in Washington yesterday, at which a committee was appointed to make arrangements for paying a suitable tribute to the memory of the late General Thomas.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mazzini urges a revolt in the Romagna.

—John Bright, it is said, will shortly resign his seat in the Cabinet.

—It is reported that the Ecumenical Council has adopted the fifth proposition.

—Further disorderly demonstrations have been made against Dr. Tardieu by his students.

—An expedition, it is said, is being fitted out by the English Government to repress the Red River revolt.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thirty-fourth Annual Session—Seventh Day's Proceedings—The Vote on Lay Delegation—Appointments for the Year.

LONG BRANCH, March 30.—At the afternoon session yesterday a vote was taken on the Lay Delegation question, with the following result:—Yeas, 76; nays, 46.

P. Cline, from the Sunday-school Committee, presented a report showing within the bounds of the conference 351 schools, 5128 officers and teachers, 30,500 scholars, and 1429 conversions in the schools during the year. A series of resolutions relative to the work accompanied the report. The report was adopted.

Bishop Simpson delivered his closing address, in which he referred eloquently, and with much feeling, to the deaths of Bishop Thomson and Dr. McClintock. He also referred incidentally to the deaths of Harpers, Odell, and Connell, and asked, in the departure of so many great men, has God got a controversy with us? He closed with a strong appeal to young men to emulate the example of Bishop Thomson. The Bishop then read the list of appointments, after which the conference adjourned.

Trenton District—J. B. Dobbins, Presiding Elder.—Trenton, Green Street, C. S. Vancleave; Trinity, R. V. Lawrence; Union Street, A. M. North; State Street, to be supplied; Warre Street, J. R. Westwood; Central Church, R. Thorn; Princeton, A. Lawrence; Rocky Hill, A. Wiley; Pennington, G. Hitchens; Lambertville, W. Walton; Titusville; E. S. Moore: Groveville, G. H. Neall, Crosswicks, L. Larew; Allentown, George C. Stanger; Bordenton, First Church, C. K. Flemming; Trinity, J. E. Adams; Windsor and Sharon, M. H. Shimp; Hightstown, J. S. Phelps; Cranberry, T. C. Carman; Imlaystown, W. C. Chattan; Englishtown, J. McCurdy; Freehold, H. Belting; Bethesda, G. W. Dobbins, H. Boswell; Oakford, J. W. McDougal; Jacobstown, J. Vansant.

Burlington District—S. Vansant, Presiding Elder.—Burlington, Broad street, W. E. Boyle; Union street, J. Warthman; Columbus, T. S. Wilson; Florence, R. J. Andrews; Mount Holly, C. E. Hill: Pemberton and Buddtown, P. Cline; Vincentown, S. W. Lake; Medford, W. E. Greenbank; Hartford and Tabernacle, to be supplied; Lumberton, to be supplied; Beverly, C. A. Whitecar; Bridgeboro, T. D. Sleeper; Palmyra, G. Hancock; Bethel, W. Reeves; Merchantville, W. W. Moffett; Moorestown, J. A. Caun; Marlton, G. W. Newton; Tuckerton, J. H. Payran; West Creek, C. W. Livezley; Bass river, J. P. Connolly; Pleasant Mills and Ellwood to be supplied; Haddonfield, W. S. Zane; Winslow, L. O. Manchester; Waterford, A. Gilmore; Hedding, C. F. Downs; Hammonton, W. S. McCowan; Port Republic and Smithville, W. F. Randolph; Absecom, S. F. Wheeler; Smith's Landing, to be supplied; Atlantic City, J. F. Heilenman; Bargaintown, W. Franklin; May's Landing, J. H. Hutchinson; Berlin, S. C. Chattin.

Camden District.—J. Lewis, P. E.—Camden—Third Street, J. S. Heisler; Union, G. R. Snyder; Broadway, G. Hughes; Tabernacle, S. E. Post; Centenary, D. H. Schock; Stockton, to be supplied; Eighth street and Newton, J. White; Newton, ——; Gloucester City, Jesse Stiles, Jr.; Woodbury, E. Green; Mantua and Barnsboro', E. H. Durrell; Paulsboro', F. Robbins; Clarksboro' and Allenboro', D. Moore; Bridgeport, J. Ashbrook; Auburn, P. Y. Calder; Pedricktown and Centre Square, N. Edwards; Mullica Hill and Unionville, J. C. Summerill; Glassboro', W. E. Perry; Sweedsboro', W. S. Barnart; Clayton, R. S. Harris; Bethel and Turnerville, M. C. Stokes; Blackwoodtown, J. H. Stockton; Williamstown and Chesnut Ridge, J. Fort; Pennsgrove, J. G. Crate; Sharpstown, J. L. Souder; Woodstown, J. W. Hickman; Harrisonville, E. Waters; Unionville, J. F. Morrell; Gloucester, E. C. Hancock; Sicklestown, to be supplied.

Bridgeton District.—A. E. Ballard, P. E.—Bridgeton—Commerce Street, I. D. King; Trinity, G. C. Maddock; Central, J. L. Roe; Salem—Walnut Street, W. W. Christine; Broadway, G. K. Morris; Pennsville and Haines' Neck, S. M. Hudson; Hancock's and Quinton's Bridge, to be supplied; Allowaystown, W. Margerum; Pittsgrove and Watson's Corner, H. S. Norris; Willow Grove, —— Lake; Vineland, A. K. Street; Millville—First Church, H. M. Brown; Foundry, M. Relyea; Cumberland and Port Norris, E. J. Lippincott; Port Elizabeth, J. B. Turpin, J.W. Morris; Tuckahoe, C. C. Eastlack; Cape Island, G. B. Wight; Lower Cape May, G. H. Tullis; Cape May, B. C. Lippincott; Petersburg, C. Malsbury; Mauricetown, W. C. Stockton; Newport and Dividing Creek, J. B. Westcott; Cedarville, G. L. Dobbins; Fairton, S. Townsend; Roadstown and Harmony, Pittinger; Pleasant Grove and Fairfield, Charles A. Garrison.

Dr. J. Solis Cohen's Lecture on "Acoustics."

Last night Dr. J. Solis Cohen delivered his first lecture on acoustics, exhibiting by a number of delicate experiments some of the poetry of sound. Optical expression was given to the relations of musical intervals by beautiful flame figures, and a really interesting exemplification made of the conversion of sound into thought. An oracular head similar to that of Albertus Magnus was exhibited, and the following coloquy took place between Professor Elsberg (who came from New York expressly to assist in the experiments) and the oracle:—

PROFESSOR ELSBERG.

Thou lonely relic of a bygone age,
Transplanted to a Philadelphia stage,
Exert the powers of thy earlier years,
And to our queries lend attentive ears.

ORACLE.

Speak, and be quick! my course is nearly run!
My weary life ends with to-morrow's sun;
To classic slumbers then I gladly fly,
And bid this skeptic world a last "good-by."
The breath that long my ancient bosom filled
Will soon depart and this aged voice be stilled.
Quick, mortal, speak! For, as the end draws nigh,
To but three questions may I grant reply.

QUESTIONER.

An hundred years their latest decade drag,
Since first the breezes kissed Columbia's flag;
Then, tell me, dame, the fate that lies in store,
When waves that flag an hundred twelvemonths more?

ORACLE.

The coming century is big with fate!
A glorious future doth that banner wait!
I see it floating o'er all climes and lands,
I see all nations stretch to'rds it their hands.
Alaska in her wake doth bring the Czar;
The Danish isle her mother calls from far;
The "New Dominion" seeks her place in Zion,
And in her leash she leads the British lion.
The rest of Europe, feeble grown and old,
Now seeks protection in a stronger fold;
While Cathay's millions to Columbia hie,
And to the new their ancient empire tie.
With myriad stars the galaxy's increased,
From North and South, from West and gorgeous East,
Till So! illumes, as this earth rotates,
One brilliant concourse of United States.

* * * * * * *

From coast to coast, above the ocean wide,
Behold great bridges span the surging tide;
While 'neath her depths, ay, through earth's very core,
Pneumatic tunnels lead from shore to shore!

QUESTIONER.

What else? About the arts?

ORACLE.

Galvanic brush shall paint the artist's dream,
And sculptured forms be chiselled out by steam;
While music, ever foremost in the race,
Will find in every home a dwelling place;
And just as water, gas, and heat their chambers fill,
Can be turned on by stopcock, or turned off at will!

QUESTIONER.

How?

ORACLE.

As telegraphic wires, from one chief central station
Flash to a thousand points the same communication,
So telephonic wands sweet sounds will safe convey,
And in a thousand homes the self-same music play.

This introduced the telephonic concert, which consisted in conducting music from distant performers through deal rods entering the room where the experiment is being performed. When a sounding-board, as a guitar, is placed upon the rod, the music is heard, and is instantly shut off when the sounding-board is removed.

The lecture was delivered to a select and appreciative audience, at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, under the auspices of the Irving Literary Association, a rising society, of which the lecturer is one of the honorary members.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·46	MOON RISES	5·53
SUN SETS	6·23	HIGH WATER	1·27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 12
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 17
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Australia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Rhein	New York	Bremen	April 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Atalanta	New York	London	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 31
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 2
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	April 2
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	April 2
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, Trinidad, Workman & Co.
Schr M. Cummings, Fisher, Cohasset, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge G. P. Hire, McManam, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, 81 days from Messina, with fruit, &c., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schr Grace Webster, from Havana.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., March 30.—An unknown brig sunk off Polk's Beach on Sunday afternoon. Her foreyards are out of water. It was reported last night that her men were still in the rigging, unable to get off.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 30. — Two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Gage, with carboys, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—J. H. McGilvra, St. James, W. & J. Thompson, Alanson Post, F. Wellington, and Gen. Foote, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 31.—Barge A. V. Mekeel, with guano for Baltimore, left yesterday. Harvey Wright, with coal for New York, left last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wallace, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, hence, at Charleston 29th instant.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 28th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Leo, Springer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark George F. Jenkins, Corning, from London for Philadelphia and Yarmouth, left Gravesend 19th inst.

Bark Normania, Roer, hence, at Cuxhaven 16th instant.

Bark Ardrossan, for Philadelphia, was at Portsmouth, N. H., 27th inst.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, 16 days from Sagua, at New York 30th inst.

Brig G. W. Chandler, of Portland, was spoken 28th inst., off Little Egg Harbor, by steamship Whirlwind, from Providence.

Brig William Creevy, Simmons, for Marseilles, returned to New York 29th inst. for repairs, having sprung a leak in the gale of 27th.

Brig Penniman, Dixon, at Mayaguez about 10th inst., to sail same day for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, 9 days from Sagua, at New York yesterday.

Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, hence, at Caibarien about 16th inst., to return.

Schr Mary, at Caibarien about 16th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, hence for Galveston, was spoken 25th inst., Chincoteague, bearing NW., 25 miles.

Schr B. S. Watson, Adams, hence for Nantucket, at New York 29th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Lady Cartier, Crosby, from Shields for New Orleans, which put into Falmouth, Eng., Jan. 31, leaky, repaired, reloaded, and sailed for destination 10th inst. (The L. C. has been reported sailed for Philadelphia.)

Schr Isaac Baker, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, abandoned in a sinking condition March 20, in lat. 25 30, long. 73 02, was a large and splendid vessel of 323 tons, built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1865, and owned mostly in Boston by E. H. Atwood and others, who have no insurance. The captain resides on Cape Cod, and was part owner. His interest is understood to be insured. The vessel is said to have been valued at about $30,000.

Schr Carrie M. Rich, from Trinidad, ashore at Indian River Inlet, is 132 tons register, built at Frankfort, Me., in 1858, and is owned in Boston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

By a recent order of the Treasury Department all vessels arriving and remaining in port 48 hours, from whatever cause, are required to enter and clear, whether such port be the port of their destination or otherwise.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED.
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
11 10rp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—
Little Eva.....after J. G. Brown.
Innocence.....after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion).....after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories.....after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music.....after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep.....after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake.....after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods.....after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep.....after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii.....after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple.....after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter.....after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.....after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast.....after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat.....after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley.....after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier.....after Thomas Hill.
The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5§

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed 3 25 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS.
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale an retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24 thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BOARDING.

NEW COLONNADE HOTEL,
Nos. 1502, 1504, and 1506 Chesnut St.,
Now open for guests to select rooms for permanent board. Apply at Hotel from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 25 6t

REMOVAL.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
UNITED STATES
REVENUE STAMP AGENCY
HAS REMOVED FROM
No. 57 South THIRD Street
TO
No. 56 South THIRD Street,
3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 26

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPRING OPENING.
CLOTH HOUSE.
Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Announce an Unusually Large and Well-assorted Stock of
LADIES' CLOTHS,
GENTS' SUITINGS,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
ELEGANT FRENCH COATINGS,
SUPERB STYLE CASSIMERES.
Our stock is full, prices marked down, and we invite our customers to examine our stock while the assortment is complete. 3 29 tuthsim

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
CASSIMERES,
BOUGHT FOR CASH.
To close out rapidly we have made the prices of
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES
50, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, and $1·00
LESS THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
3 29 3t Above Willow.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.
Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1836 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4§tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 22§

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
19 15tf§ DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE NINE MUSES
WILL BE CLOSED, POSITIVELY,
Wednesday Next, April 6.
EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 31 4t PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF PATTI'S FAREWELL.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock,
And a Grand Gala
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M.
Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist,
MONS. THEODORE RITTER;
the distinguished Violinist, J. F. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS.
Musical Director and Conductor.....GEO. F. COLBY
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut St.
Steinway's Pianos used in all Patti Concerts. 3 24 8t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL the Secretary's Office will be in the Academy. Entrance thereto will be by the west door, on LOCUST Street.
3 28 6t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 31,
and every evening until further notice,
THE GERMAN BIOPLASTIC TROUPE
of male and female artists, brought to America by Professor Risley.
Also, the wondrous
LAURI FAMILY,
in their laughter-provoking pantomimes.
Received on their first appearance by
LARGE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 31, second week of the eccentric Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in his new and highly successful play of KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER,
an original drama of AMERICAN WESTERN LIFE,
written by T. B. De Walden and Edward Spencer, expressly for Mr. Chanfrau.
KIT REDDING, aged twenty-five, a right smart chance of a man, fond of music and matrimony, and especially devoted to his "Little Allie," and the Arkansas Traveller, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
POSITIVELY LOTTA'S LAST WEEK.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 31,
Last night but one of HEART'S EASE;
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT?
LOTTA.....as.....MAY WYLDEROSE.
FRIDAY, LOTTA'S LAST BENEFIT.
LAST TIME OF HEART'S EASE.
SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE.
LOTTA IN TWO PIECES.
SATURDAY NIGHT, LOTTA'S LAST.
Lotta in a Double Bill.
MONDAY, APRIL 4, FROU-FROU.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth,
EVERY EVENING, ROBERT BUTLER; STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE. The best Pantomimists in the world, Nicodemus and Smiths and Browns. "La Reverie Diabolique," etc. Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in Two New Ballets, etc.
Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in two new Ballets.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The management has pleasure in announcing that the Lauri Family do not perform at this establishment. No barrel feats or bladder bursters in Butler's Pantomime of the RED GNOME. No imported Bioplastic Artiste.
3 30 3t R. FOX, Proprietor.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS OFFER GREAT BILL.
First Time—United States Mail.
First Time—Trials of a Bachelor.
First Time—Buchanan—Fisherman's Luck.
First Time—Scenes at the Continental.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.
SPHYN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

THE official promulgation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States was issued yesterday. For a quarter of a century the politics of the nation has hinged on the negro question—and it remains to be seen whether the negro in the abstract will not be practically taken out of politics, by giving to the negro in the concrete all the political privileges that were formerly monopolized by the white man. This consummation is devoutly to be wished, and we hope it may be confidently anticipated. It is of more importance to the substantial interests of the Union how it is governed than who governs it; and when the attention of the people is distracted by constitutional or personal questions, they rarely have time to pay sufficient attention to the practical workings of the complicated governmental machinery. The negro, oppressed on the one hand, has been made an object of sympathy on the other, and while Democrats and Republicans have been quarrelling about his destiny, they have not stopped to scan closely the conduct of their public servants on the innumerable measures of deep importance which are not connected with the leading issue. Henceforth, however, as the negro will be armed with the ballot, he may safely and properly be left to take care of himself, and as he will cease to be an object of special solicitude, all voters, without distinction of color, can confine their attention to the public questions which deeply affect their welfare. The President, while he rejoices in his proclamation over the new extension of the right of suffrage, dwells mainly upon the necessity of "a more general diffusion of knowledge," and an enlightenment of public opinion. These admonitions might be profitably heeded by many white voters, as well as by the freedmen. The American habit of typifying, for popular purposes, all political differences in the creeds of two leading antagonistic parties has caused immeasurable evils. It has facilitated the election of thousands of infamous rascals, and it has led to the tacit approval, by well-meaning men, of an infinite number of measures which they secretly knew to be unjust, but which they defended in public under the mistaken conviction that this hypocritical championship was a partisan necessity. Parties may be indispensable in a free government, and they may, in some ways, render service to the public interests, but if their machinery is not remodelled they will soon become an unmitigated curse, for their present tendency is to furnish at once the agencies by which plunderers gain power and a horde of apologists for public sins of omission and commission. For these evils the remedy on which the President dwells so strongly is perhaps the best that can be devised. The people of Philadelphia have no ground for the hope that they will cease to be misrepresented and betrayed at Harrisburg, or that their interests in any other political centre will receive more zealous and patriotic attention, on account of the addition of colored men to our registry lists. At the best, the colored men will increase the Republican strength, but if this strength is not wisely used in the selection of good nominees, the burdens of tax-payers will be increased instead of being diminished, and the betrayal of the true interests of our citizens will become more notorious than ever. The great need of the times is a powerful infusion of intelligence and honesty into the primary organizations of the two parties. If they are to be left to the control of selfish schemers and ignorant dupes, the sooner they cease to exert a commanding influence over the action of the mass of voters the better will it be for the nation. The admonitory passages of Grant's message may have been intended merely as a lecture to the negroes, but his advice may be profitably heeded by all classes.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF FICKEN.

THE case of Richard J. Ficken, who was indicted some weeks ago for shooting Arthur Curran, a young lad, was called this morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Young Curran and the other lad who was one of the objects of Ficken's murderous assault were in attendance, the former on crutches and limping badly from his wound. When Ficken's name was called he did not put in an appearance, and the Court declared his bail, amounting to $17,500, to be forfeited, and the Judge issued a bench warrant to the officers of the court, ordering them to produce Ficken if he could be found. A search for him was accordingly made, and it was discovered that he had concluded to forfeit his bail by leaving the city rather than to stand the chances of a trial. We understand that Ficken left quietly for Europe two days after he was bailed, a contingency that was not unforeseen at the time bail was accepted, and this ought to have caused his movements to be watched. As Ficken is wealthy he can well afford to refund the amount of his bail to his partner, Williams, who was his surety, and think himself well rid of a bad job, but it is certainly a matter for regret that he should have been permitted to defy justice in this manner, and we hope sincerely that if it is possible to bring him back under any extradition treaty, and punish him for his crime to the full extent of the law, no pains will be spared by the authorities to have justice done. It was feared from the first that Ficken would be able to escape punishment because of his wealth, and although perhaps the Court and the District Attorney can scarcely be blamed in the matter, it is a great scandal that he should have been permitted to leave as he did.

THE AFRICAN AGAIN.

THE Fifteenth Amendment has been proclaimed as the law of the land, and in the eyes of the law a colored man is as good as a white man if he behaves himself. It was fondly hoped by many that when this consummation was reached the agitation with regard to the rights of the colored people would cease, and that some new subject of political discussion would usurp the place of the "everlasting nigger." Indeed, many who were not particularly friendly to the children of Ham, and who held firmly the orthodox views with regard to their immediate relationship to the gorillas, as demonstrated by the formation of their shin-bones and craniums, tacitly, if not openly, endorsed the Fifteenth Amendment, with the fervid hope that it would put an end finally and forever to the discussion of a subject that has long ceased to be edifying. We can imagine the dismay of this class of persons, not to speak of those who, having supported the claims of the negro from principle, are well pleased to be done with him as a political problem, when they discover that there is still a colored gentleman in the national wood-pile, in whose behalf further legislation will be necessary. No provision is made for the naturalization of colored aliens, and last week the District Court of this city was obliged to refuse an application on the ground that the naturalization law in this State is only applicable to alien white men. Senator Sumner, when this case was brought to his notice, promptly introduced a bill to remove this last—we hope it is the last—relic of barbarism, and Congress cannot oblige the entire country more than by passing immediately such a law as will place colored aliens on the same footing as their white brethren. Now that the Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified and formally proclaimed, it is high time that the members of the Democratic party should be encouraged to start some new ideas, and to enter upon new fields of usefulness by removing altogether from their gaze the ebony obstacle that has hitherto prevented them from accepting in a philosophical spirit the situation resultant from the Emancipation Proclamation and the surrender of Lee's army.

DELANO HEARD FROM.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has addressed to the assessors and collectors under his order a diplomatically-worded circular, which informs them that he, the said Delano, has been much misrepresented with regard to certain decisions that have emanated from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and furthermore that the people of the United States do not show that entire willingness to submit to taxation that he, the aforesaid Columbus, would like to see. In fact, according to Mr. Delano, there is a very strong disposition to kick against the pricks, and a general unwillingness to pay internal revenue, and especially income taxes. This unwillingness manifests itself occasionally in a strong desire to punch the head of some assessor or collector whose bearing may not be as deferential as the average American citizen considers he has a right to expect. The main purport of Mr. Delano's circular therefore is to instruct his assessors and collectors that politeness and gentlemanly manners are among the first requisites in public officers who are entrusted with the duty of enforcing an unpopular but necessary excise law. Few persons who have had dealings with the class of officials named will dispute the fact that some such admonition as this was needed badly, for while every good citizen is bound to make true and correct returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau, and to pay his taxes promptly, there is no law that obliges him to submit to insolence or boorishness from the officials of the Government. In this city tax-payers have a just cause for complaint, not only on account of the impoliteness of the assessors, but on account of the inconvenient hours during which they keep their offices open for the transaction of business. Most of them only receive returns between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and business men who are engaged during the day in a different section of the city from that in which the assessor's office of their district is situated are subjected to a great and entirely unnecessary inconvenience, especially in making their income returns. This is a matter that is quite as important as those alluded to by Mr. Delano in his circular, and if he can compel the agents of his bureau to manage their affairs in this respect with a little more regard for the convenience of the tax-payers, he will confer a benefit for which they will be truly grateful, and he will save the assessors and collectors from having their susceptibilities injured by much bad language that is freely used at times against them by irate individuals who have to lose valuable time for the purpose of making their returns, and who think that their convenience ought to be in some degree consulted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL ON EXHIBITION.
FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ,
THE GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY, WEALTH, AND CULTURE.
THE INCIDENT.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'" [3 7
CHROMOS, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ PROFESSOR PAINE'S LECTURES FOR UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 31—Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Nervous Diseases.
Monday Evening, April 3—The Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
Thursday Evening, April 7—The Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Diseases of Women; to Ladies only.
Monday Evening, April 10—The Diseases of Men and the Treatment; to Men only.
At the Philadelphia University, Ninth street south, below Locust. Single Tickets, 25 cents; five Tickets, $1. For sale at the Doctor's Office, in the University, from 10 to 4, and at the door. 3 30 5t

☞ THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF the LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION will be held in ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, THIRD Street, below George, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 31st, at 8 o'clock.
Rev. Bishop Simpson will preside and speak. Also Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. J. W. Wiley, D. D., editor of "Ladies' Repository," and Rev. George Cummins. Chaplain McCabe will speak and sing. The public are invited. 1t

☞ PILGRIM BENEFITS.—WEDNESDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday evening—South Street Presbyterian Church.
Thursday evening—South Presbyterian Church.
Friday evening—West Federal Street and Church of God.
Silver Day, Saturday, 2:30 and 8 P. M.—Fractional change in silver. 3 30 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 234 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1870.
Applications in writing from parties desirous of renting Belmont (Judge Peters') Mansion (as soon as the same is put in repair), for a Restaurant will be received for one week at this office daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The applications must state the name, residence, and occupation of the applicant, and the price or rent offered for the remainder of the present year. Particulars can be learned at this office. Each application must be addressed to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and marked on the outside "Application for Restaurant." DAVID FOLEY,
3 31 5t Secretary of Park Commission.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 230 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.
3 24 12t

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
THE LAST GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON.
Herring's Safes All Right in Every Instance.
FULL PARTICULARS.

NUMBER ONE.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Dear Sirs:—It gives us pleasure to add our testimonial as to the Fire-proof qualities of your Safes to the many which you have already.
OUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, which we purchased from you thirteen years ago, was opened on the morning after the fire (which occurred on the night of February 23, destroying some of our finest brick buildings), to OUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION, our books and papers being in almost as good condition as when they were placed therein, notwithstanding the intense heat to which the Safe had been subjected.
The locks answered readily to the keys.
Respectfully, etc.,
SHACKELFORD, BROWN & CO.

NUMBER TWO.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Dear Sirs:—The fire which occurred during the night of the 23d ultimo destroyed the brick building in which we had our office.
The Safe in our use was one of your PATENT CHAMPIONS, so justly celebrated; it fell from the second story on its face, among Coal Oil and Turpentine, which was still burning when we undertook to open it THIRTY-SIX HOURS after the fire; it had, therefore, during that time been subjected to a most INTENSE HEAT; much to our surprise, we opened it with the key and found our books, papers, etc., in REMARKABLY GOOD ORDER.
We are satisfied from the test to which our Safe was put that YOUR PATENT SAFES ARE PREFERABLE TO ALL OTHERS for resisting the action of Fire.
Respectfully yours, BURNETT & WALL.

NUMBER THREE.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Gentlemen:—Another very large and destructive fire, visited our Island City on Wednesday night, February 23, reducing to ashes several of our largest business houses. One of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, containing our books, papers and other valuables, including a Gold Watch, remained in the ruins until yesterday afternoon, FIVE DAYS AFTER THE FIRE, before we had it opened. We found the contents in EXCELLENT CONDITION. The great heat to which your Safes have been subjected, and their wonderful victories over the fiery fiend in both of these late very large fires, fully entitle them to the confidence of the business public as SURE AND PERFECT PROTECTION for the preservation of books and valuables in any fire. Truly yours,
COOK & WOODVILLE.

Also, within the past thirty days, at the
GREAT FIRES IN NEWARK, N. J., GALESBURG, ILL., TONAWANDA, PA., and RACINE, WIS.,
Herring's Safes have Triumphed
WHERE OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago. [3 31 ths2t§
FARREL, HERRING & CO., New Orleans.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner of Murray street, New York.

CLOTHING.

We are Ahead of all Competition.
AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
In Immensity of SPRING STOCK,
In Excellency of SPRING MATERIALS,
In variety of SPRING PATTERNS,
In durability of SPRING FABRICS,
In elegance of SPRING SUITS.

	SPRING SUITS	
For Boys		For the House.
For Men		For the Store.
For Youths		For the Street.
For Lads		For Sunday.
For Little Boys		For Week Day.
For Large Boys		For Every Day.
For Stout Men		For Stormy Days.
For Healthy Men		For Sunshiny Days.
For Business Men		For Rainy Days.
For Active Men		For Blustering Days
For all Good Men		For Spring Days.

All our goods are reduced
To meet the present GOLDEN VIEWS o. the public
RATES DOWN AS GOLD IS DOWN.
Our Vast Stock of Ready-made Clothing is ready for you. Our incomparable variety of English and American Cassimeres in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on the SECOND FLOOR, ready to be made up to fit you, at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. Come and see the goods at our
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
ROCKHILL & WILSON

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,
Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.
NEW YORK.
Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.
They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.
This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,
For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,
CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthsim
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the
SCHOOL PIANO,
Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.
Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Reconator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA PA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant Country Seat, Mansion, 22⅝ acres, fronting on the Wissahickon turnpike and Wissahickon creek, Chesnut Hill, 1¼ miles of the Railroad depot, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant country seat, about 22¼ acres of land, situate on the Wissahickon turnpike, one square from the toll-gate on the Reading road, and nearly surrounded by the Wissahickon creek. The improvements are a handsome modern three-story granite-stone mansion, well and substantially built by the late owner, without regard to cost; has hall in the centre, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; two chambers, store and bath room on the second floor, and three chambers on the third floor; laundry and dry room in the basement, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two furnaces, cooking range; porch front and back; stone tool house, frame barn and carriage house, cow house, ice house, green house, grape house, chicken house, vegetable garden, etc. Also, a handsome three-story stone tenant house, containing nine rooms. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and planted with evergreen, gum, Norway silver maple, chesnut, larch pine, and locust trees; a young orchard of apple, cherry, and quince trees, abundance of small fruits, shrubbery, etc.
The above is located on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the valley.
Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Patrick Monk, on the premises.
Terms—$7500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 31 s2 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT Bargains in new FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and HATS, just received. To Milliners we sell very cheap, and allow eight per cent. discount. At
J. S. BORGENSKI'S,
3 31 6t No. 21 N. NINTH Street, above Market.

GRAND INAUGURATION
OF
LOW PRICES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
The whole of their
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37½ Cents.
Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents.
Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents.
Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents.
Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents.
One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.
Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.
A lot of Thin Goods of last season's importation will be cleared out at from 6¼ to 18¾ Cents.

2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.
Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from $1·50 to $8·00 per yard.
Chene Silks of the latest designs the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at $3·25, $2·50.
Striped Silks from $1·50 to $2·00.
Black Canvas Bareges, extra superb Quality, 62½ Cents.
Do. do. 75 Cents.
Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6·00.
Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES.

Pique Depot.
Pique in figures, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50c.
Pique in stripes, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 62½c.
Pique, French style, 50c.
One lot 7-4 Loom Table Linen, 37½c.
Waterproofs reduced.
Black Silks reduced to close out.
Spring Delaines, 19c.
6-4 Colored Alpacas, 25c.
Spring Mohairs, 44c.
We buy our goods from the auctions and importers direct, and sell accordingly.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.
Large stock Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 10 cents; manufacturers' price 10½ cents. 28 6t4p

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET
3 29 tuths3t ABOVE BROAD.

FOR THE LADIES.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 North NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE.
GOODS MARKED AT GOLD RATES.

Bargains in Black Alpacas at 22 cents.
Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1·00.
Special Drive in our 37½ and 50 cent numbers.
Case Black and White Skirting, 28 and 31 cents.
Great bargain, selling elsewhere at 37½ cents.
Case superior quality London Cord Pique, 25c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44c.
Striped Nainsooks, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
One of Brocaded Satin Plaid Muslins, 37½c. Yard wide, worth 56 cents. Extraordinary sacrifice.
Victoria Lawns, 25, 31, 37½c.
Swiss Mulls, 18, 18¾, 25, 27½, 50c.

Pique Depot.
Pique in figures, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50c.
Pique in stripes, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 62½c.
Pique, French style, 50c.
One lot 7-4 Loom Table Linen, 37½c.
Waterproofs reduced.
Black Silks reduced to close out.
Spring Delaines, 19c.
6-4 Colored Alpacas, 25c.
Spring Mohairs, 44c.
We buy our goods from the auctions and importers direct, and sell accordingly.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.
Large stock Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 10 cents; manufacturers' price 10½ cents. 28 6t4p

HOSIERY, ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF
HOSIERY
AND
MERINO WEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 2 17 thstuslm4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT VILLA RESIDENCE, one of the finest locations on Chesnut Hill; two minutes' walk of the depot; large house, with every convenience; lot 150 by 400 feet, on Prospect avenue, corner of Nora street; handsome trees; evergreen hedge; and the best garden on Chesnut Hill.
BEDLOCK & PASCHALL,
1t* No. 715 WALNUT Street.

CHESTNUT HILL.—FOR SALE, A country-seat of 6 acres (near the depot, with fine view); stone mansion, with heater, range, gas, and water; gardener's house and stable; green-house and grapery (in bearing); ice-house (filled); fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens well stocked.
Apply from 9 to 12. J. E. MITCHELL,
3 31 tuthsu5t* No. 319 YORK Avenue.

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE STATE HOUSE.

BY FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER.

Away with the State House!
Who values, to-day,
This time tarnished relic,
Dim, dusty, and gray?
Who cares for dead issues,
Or pauses, to cast,
While chasing the future,
One look to the past?

Away with the State House!
'Tis Mammon's decree:—
Break down its inclosure;
Uproot every tree:—
We kneel in the temple
Of Freedom, no more.
Gold—Gold is the idol
We bow to adore!

Away with the State House!—
Who deigns to reply?
Will one son of Freedom
Respond to that cry?
Oh, comes not a vision
Which clearly recalls
The scenes that once hallowed
These sacred old halls!

Away with the State House?
Through long vanished years,
Again, the great advent
Of Freedom, appears!
Our Patriot Fathers
Are met, as of yore:
We hear, in these chambers,
Their voices, once more!

Away with the State House?
Again, through these grounds,
The Nation's first welcome
To Freedom, resounds—
While forth, from the belfry,
The anthem is hurled—
Defiance to tyrants,
And hope to the world!

Away with the State House?
As ages depart,
Oh, still be this temple
Endeared to each heart.
The Birth-place of Freedom!
Forever to stand—
The Shrine of her children!
The Pride of our land!

PHILADELPHIA,

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

The New Styles—The Materials—The Changes and Novelties in Dresses—Bonnets and Hats—Kid Gloves, Parasols, Etc. Etc.

The advent of Spring and moderate weather brings renewed care and activity upon the ladies by reason of the necessity for fashioning new dresses, bonnets, hats, wrappings, and the wherewithal-to-be-clothed generally.

In view of the event it becomes them to prepare early, so that when the mild and sunny days do come they may be found ready, and may be able to give attention to other things unharassed by the cares of all-powerful Dress. The importations of spring goods show a great variety of new and beautiful fabrics. The rage in silks is the light and durable "Japanese," which have a most extraordinary power of keeping free from rumples and creases. The majority of these silks are in dull colors, but some few more brilliant ones can be had. A certain shade of blue in this article is pretty.

Blue-black silks are still the fashion, and will in all probability increase in popularity as the season advances. Black silk of some sort is at present the almost universal thing for walking dresses. A new variety of water-proof silk is now introduced, which is destined to become a favorite. It is heavy and has a satin gloss, which it never loses, on account of the caoutchouc solution used in its manufacture. It resists the rain completely. The price is from $3 to $5. There are many light neutral tints of silks, among which a silver-grey is conspicuous. In many of the grey shades the distinctive color is given by means of tiny figures in stripes on cross-bars of black and white, instead of the usual mixture throughout the material.

The general prices of silks have been much lowered by the fall in gold. Those over $5 have been reduced about $1 on the yard. Lower priced silks are about fifty per cent. cheaper.

A good, desirable change from the heavy winter materials is a serge foulard of silk and linen, which is the same as a Japanese poplin, but soft and with a satiny appearance. It comes in gray and blue, and is twenty-seven inches in width. The price is $2. It is rather a thick material, but it feels cool. It does not crush easily, and is used both for suits and house dresses. A feature of the spring goods is the use of bright colors in fabrics which before came only in dull tints. In cotton goods and alpacas the brightest colors, as pink, blue, purple, and green, are found. There is a great variety of delaines and alpacas, with large printed borders, but none of very especial beauty. Among the wash goods some handsome percales come with printed borders, a delicate border design of imitation lace being remarkably tasty. They come in light, buff, and drab linen colors, and are either plain or striped.

The ladies are warned against the purchase of the Japanese poplins. These are made of thin silk and wiry cotton. The silk is said to wear through immediately, and the black of the cotton stains from perspiration. The cost is nearly the same as for light summer silks.

Out door dresses are mostly in the form of the old short round suits just touching the instep. This fashion, combining both healthfulness and comfort, will long be worn in some form or other by all ladies with good common sense. For the house round skirts with court trains are worn in ful dress, and the train is removed for dancing. Half trains only are worn for ordinary home toilet, and many discard the train altogether, except for state occasions. For street dresses round waists are altogether worn, the throat lower than in winter, with a band stitched on the outside flat, not standing as before. The pointed throat is not so open as last year, but is preferred by young ladies. When low, it is filled with the Robespierre handkerchief of silk in solid color with border of white lines. Shoulders are high, without trimming, save a flat band; the back as narrow as possible. The length of the waist is natral, and low darts are made to preserve the fr outlines of the form.

Sleeves shred to the arm are still worn for the street, t the old-fashioned pagoda and flowing sleeve are revived: and sleeves composed of two puffs, ith cross-cut fold between, and finished with ruffle, are employed for rich dinner-dresses, as, indeed, for handsome in-door dresses of any escription.

Jackets fitte to the figure, and cut away from the front display a pretty vest, are in high vogue for house wear. The vest is often trimmed with arrow bands of velvet, edged with gold cord across the front, and is fastened with small, flat gt buttons. The jacket may be of black satin cloth, embroidered and bordered with fringe. The bodies of many of the summer muslin and grenadine dresses will be open to the waist, and a chemisette of lace inserted, decorated with narrow ribbon bows.

A miniature mantle, of the same design as the "Metternich," is a very fashionable out-door covering. It affords a change from the basque.

Plaited flounces, twelve inches in depth, are worn upon the skirts of woollen dresses, cashmere, alpaca, and the like. The plaits are single, laid close together, and turn all one way. They are known as "kilt" plaits.

Ruffles will, however, be universal this summer upon lighter materials. Some are fluted, but the majority are gathered, and are put on only moderately full.

The skirts of gored pique dresses differ from others in being laid in large, flat, hollow plaits at the back instead of gathered, the material being too stiff for gathers.

Woven embroidery, in open designs, is a handsome trimming for pique and cambric dresses. The pattern is woven in cambric, and the interstices between the work are cut out, leaving a very pretty trimming, as showy as lace and as substantial as the close Hamburg work. It comes in double-edged bands a yard and an eighth long, making two yards and a quarter of ruffling. The price varies from 65 cents to $3·75 a band, according to the quantity of work. Insertions may be had in patterns to match the frills. Double bands of French machine work, far better than those usually shown, are $3. Hamburg insertion an inch wide, attached to a pleated frill of cambric, forms a beautiful trimming, costing from 50 cents to 80 cents a yard, according to width. The pleats are all turned one way, and are not tucks stitched down, but merely folds ironed flatly, and held in place by a tiny braid stitched on the under side near the edge. Machine-tucked bands of fine cambric, with four tucks in the group, are useful for inserting between the ruffles and puffs of white dresses. The tucks are even and regular, the stitching is admirably done and the material fine. A piece of ten yards costs from $1 to $1·50, according to the width of the tucks. Fluted ruffles of Swiss muslin and of cambric, stitched to narrow bands, are sold in three widths, in pieces of six yards, costing from eighty cents to a dollar a piece. Puffings of cambric, of Victoria lawn, Swiss, or linen, consisting of from four to eight puffs in a strip, are convenient for making puffed yokes and blouses. A strip of four cambric puffs, each puff over an inch wide, is sixty cents a yard; with eight puffs, $1·25. A very substantial and pretty braid for pique dresses is called snow-drop trimming. This is a cotton galoon with both sides alike, and sometimes with fringed edges. It is from half an inch to an inch in width, costing from 55 cents to $1 a piece of twelve yards. Pearl-edged cord for braiding in patterns is wider and heavier than star braid, and far more effective on pique and Marseilles. Thirty-six yards are sold for $1.

The French mode of facing silk dress skirts instead of lining them throughout is being introduced here. Wigging is no longer used as stiffening for the bottoms of skirts—it was found so liable to cut through the silk—but an inner facing of alpaca, or some other material of the same shade as the dress, is generally used.

For the house there are two styles of waist. The pointed corsage with Raphael neck is becoming to full figures, and is stylishly trimmed with bands across the front, and braces over the shoulder reaching from the end of the side darts to a point behind. Elbow-sleeves are worn with this, or very close long sleeves. The round waist with heart-shaped throat is pretty for slender figures, especially if the flat bertha is worn with it, and large puffed sleeves. Wide ribbon sashes, from eight to twelve inches, are worn in all kinds of ribbon, but dark Roman sashes in ruby, sultane, imperial blue and black lighted by a little white and gold, are preferred to wear with the light grey and white suits. Some sashes with embroidered flower designs are really artistic.

There is no longer any option as to the uniformity of color in garments for street wear. The paletot, basque, mantle, or jacket may be of a different material from the rest of the dress, but it must be of the same color. Nothing vulgarizes a street costume more than an outer garment of different style, material, and color from the rest of the dress. Shawls of lace and cashmere are draped over trained dresses very gracefully, and a square, single shawl may be arranged over a short dress as a tunic, or in some other pretty way, but it must be either of lace, or else correspond in color and style with the dress to make an admitted costume.

Lace shawls are just now more available than any other kind, and, in black or white, will be in immense vogue during the coming summer.

With spring suits, short sacks and jackets will be worn, with the sailor collar, or with a pointed hood, trimmed with bows to match the trimming upon the suit. These will be the especial favorites of young girls, but the "Metternich" will undoubtedly be the popular design instead of the worn-out basque. The "Metternich" is better adapted this season to popular wants than when it was first introduced. In addition to the ample mantle as it first appeared, there are several sizes and modifications, which are graceful and becoming to younger persons than the middle-aged matrons to whom the "Metternich," proper, especially commends itself.

For exceptional occasions, such as evening wear at a theatre or opera, there are some very elegant velvet jackets and basques cut coat style, and enriched with fringe, embroidery, or gold braid.

The use of lace ruffles at the neck and wrists is a revival of an old fashion.

Coats of velvet, lined with colored satin, and accompanied by a satin waistcoat, are now worn over a removable train of velvet, the satin petticoat, which is sometimes quilted half way up the skirt, being the exact color of the waistcoat and coat lining. The coat sleeves are rather small at the wrist, and have lace ruffles falling over the hand. This costume, completed by a necktie, or chemisette of ruffled lace at the throat, and a velvet hat, turned up at the side with satin and ornamented with plumes, constitutes a most elegant visiting toilet. In the opinion of some these coats, especially when cut with a long skirt behind, are vastly more becoming to would-be wearers of the breeches than to lady-like ladies. In light materials for summer wear, jackets will be made to correspond with the dresses. White muslin embroidered mantles will also be worn, and square, thin shawls.

In wrappers the shape mostly worn is the Polonaise of calico, snugly-fitted to give the appearance of a gored dress. The skirt should just touch the floor. The sleeves are coat-shaped. A turned-over collar of the same is around the neck, with a narrow white frill worn above. A separate belt of the calico is made over muslin. It is fastened up the front with buttons. It is best to leave the waists of wash dresses unlined, merely strengthening the armholes and seams under the arms by facings of muslin. Striped wrappers are prettiest scalloped and bound with worsted braid, or with a bright-colored Chambery cut bias. For small figured prints without bordering, red worsted braid, serpentine and with rough surface, to imitate coral, is used for trimming; or else wide braid is stitched on, with colored braid beneath, showing at each edge like a piping. Of course all worsted braids should be scalded in hot water before using.

The grotesque appearance presented by some of our would-be fashionables in regard to crinoline presents the very natural inquiry, Has crinoline been discarded? We are happy to say, so far it has not, nor is there any prospect of its disappearing. Skirts are worn smaller in many instances, but the comfort of the hoop-skirt is far too great for it to be given up. The time can hardly be remembered when something was not worn as a substitute for the hoop-skirt, and with far less comfort. The coming warm weather makes that article a necessity. Though the fashions may change, it is generally believed that this will remain in some form. Those who like it need not be seriously alarmed at the prospect of its discontinuance.

The bonnets, as far as the styles are decided, are very much the same as those which have been worn, higher than they have been, if that is possible. A novelty, in vogue abroad for carriage wear, is a capulet or veil bonnet. This is merely a bandeau over the forehead, from which falls a large veil, that is not arranged by the milliner, but is draped about the head by the wearer. This style of bonnet will, no doubt, be adopted here later in the season.

Milliners commend for spring bonnets light split straw, yellow-tinted Italian braids, and a white braid half-transparent, but thicker and more substantial than crinoline straw. The combinations of color used in trimming are peculiar, and require an artist to blend them harmoniously. Palest tints are most used, yet black appears on every bonnet in the guise of jet, lace, or velvet. Green and tea-rose color with black is a fresh, spring-like combination for blondes; straw-color, pink, and black, a Spanish grouping of colors designed for brunettes; turtle-dove grey, rose, and black, a refined choice; black, blue, and rose-color is an eminently French fancy; while violet with almond-buff and black forms an harmonious contrast becoming to a clear complexion with good color and dark-brown hair, something between a brunette and a blonde.

There are many ladies of taste who follow the foreign fashion of wearing black bonnets unrelieved by a color. For these there is unusual variety this season in the black figured tulle and black China crape bonnets with jet ornaments. The material is laid smoothly on a Marie Antoinette frame. The face trimming is of black lace. Narrow ribbon strings tie beneath the chin, and a scarf of black tulle or crape droops under the chin, and is fastened to the ribbon strings on the left by a jet slide. If a color is introduced at all it is usually a plume of dark-shaded green cock's feathers, or a tea-rose cluster.

A model bonnet for an old lady is a large black Neapolitan with curtain band and close at the ears, a purple gros grain facing in front, and clusters of Parma violets amidst tulle puffs on the head-piece.

The newest thing in bonnets is the "Capulet," introduced last season, and which has reappeared in a variety of forms, all partaking partly of the nature of the veil, partly of the mantilla. The specimens seen last season were arranged more or less in the bonnet form, and required little arrangement on the part of the wearer. The Capulet bonnet of the present season, however, consists of a veil arranged picturesquely upon a superb hair coiffure, fastened back with a rose or a spray of flowers, and depends altogether upon the taste and fancy of the wearer for its grace and beauty. Of course such a coiffure can never become common; it is not even likely it will ever be adopted to any extent by any class of ladies in this country, the prejudice in favor of some sort of bonnet being very decided.

There are many pretty spring bonnets, however, to which veils are attached, which will be likely to become favorites; among others the "Princesse." This consists of two puffs of crape fronted by a band of small ferns upon quilled black lace. A water-lily forms the ornament, and a square veil is attached which falls over the chignon.

One of the most becoming shaped of bonnets has a small, fluted brim at the back, and one standing up from the front; yet so small is it that they seem to be close together.

The plain diadem bonnets have appeared in straw, but they are becoming to very few faces. Nearly all have a fall of lace or lace vail at the back.

The styles of hats are more numerous than those of bonnets. They are universally higher, and many shapes rise either to an absolute point or are creased down the middle. They are usually turned up on one or both sides. The flat forms have almost disappeared. One of the novelties in this line is the fancifully-colored straw, of which many are made. Light blue is common and other bright colors. Some few have been noticed, which are made of different and contrasting colors worked together. Flowers predominate in the trimmings. The hats are generally very small. One of the newest styles is a sort of hat-bonnet, very much like the small end of a sugar-loaf with the top cut off. The *plateau* thus formed constitutes a crown upon which, towards the back, all the trimming is placed, and to the edge of which a square veil is attached. A mountaineer hat of white chip, or Neapolitan, has a crown four inches high and a brim with a width of three inches. It is usually trimmed with flowers and a bow of ribbon at the side, with streamers falling behind. It resembles somewhat the old Puritan masculine hat worn in the days of the "Mayflower." The best that can be said of it is that it is remarkable only for its ugliness. A becoming hat for some people is the "L'Imperatrice" of English Dunstable, with high crown and rolling brim. It can be tastefully trimmed with velvet and ostrich feathers set in a bunch of French rosebuds. The "Lorraine" hat of fine Leghorn has a crown raised on the left side and sloping to the right, with a heavy roll in the brim. It can be trimmed with buff ribbon laid in plaits round the high side of the crown, and falling in streamers behind. A piping of black velvet should bind the edge of the brim, and a black ostrich tip, set in a bunch of buff and black flowers, can be set in the back of the crown, the whole surrounded by a large head of wheat.

The crownless Chinese hat, slightly elevated in the centre, is shown for the seashore and for country wear both for ladies and children. In the centre of the hat is a rosette of velvet with a few rose-buds, or blue periwinkles, or wheat ears, or else quite a bouquet of roses and wheat. Around the edge is a border of tiny wheat ears sewed down flatly, or a puffed binding of ribbon, or else narrow velvet is laid on in diagonal straps or in a pattern like braiding.

The Napolitaine, a picturesque hat for afternoon drives at the watering-places, is a *fac-simile* in shape of the head-covering worn by peasant women about Naples. It is long, with square corners, a roll above the forehead, the back curved slightly, and consists merely of a lappet of black lace on a lace frame, a wreath of June roses and trailing mossy buds on top, a rosette of ribbon and jet balls at each side above the ear, and black ribbon strings.

For croquet and lawn parties there is a fine Leghorn hat with wide straight brim and half-high crown. A scarf of sky-blue China crape is wound around the crown with careless grace, and intermingled with the tips of wheat ears and a blush rose and buds.

The fashion of slippers continues. They are made with high heels and with a raised point at the back. The front is covered with a large shield or bow coming above the edge, with large buckles in the centre. The buckles are silvered or gilt. Bronze slippers look well with gilt buckles. A shape called the "Marie Antoinette" has very high heels and a front trimming of puffed silk. For common use the bows and shields are made of leather with buckles. The buckles are made either in a solid oval or are open in the middle with large teeth or catches, the ring being both oval and square.

The newest in parasols is a somewhat smaller size than last season with the edges cut in scollops or trimmed with points. The points are sewed to the edge all around, and are bound with various colors. A drab parasol looks well with the points bound in plaid, or a blue in pink. Some pretty patterns of neck bows in all colors are out, which have points cut in heart shape. They are bound with fringe, and are trimmed with gilt cord and ornaments. The rage of the season in kid gloves is said to be light green and pink, which colors certainly cannot be accused of dullness.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.—A great fire visited the city of Galveston, Texas, about the first of this month. It burned many buildings, several of which were large business houses. Three of the firms burned out owned safes from the manufactory of Herring, Farrel & Sherman. These safes were all exposed to the most violent heat from the most inflammable of substances, and all came out with their contents uninjured. One of these, belonging to the firm of Burnett & Wall, fell from the second story on its face among coal oil and turpentine, which was still burning when the safe was extracted thirty-six hours after the fire. During all that time, and during the progress of the fire, it had been subjected to the most intense heat. It did not have to be broken open, but responded to the key, when the contents were found in remarkably good order.

SUITABLE SUITS.
SUITS for young, suits for old,
SUITS in number, manifold;
SUITS for grave, suits for gay,
SUITS, *the fashion of the day;*
SUITS of fancy, suits that's plain,
SUITS, of which you'll ne'er complain;
SUITS to suit all sorts of folks.
YOUR SPRING SUIT BUY AT CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SICK TRANSIT.—The transition from grey to unnatural black or brown, effected by the hair dyes and kindred preparations, is indeed a sickening transit. PHALON'S VITALIA, on the other hand, restores the natural hue to a shade, and is pleasant and safe, instead of sickening and pernicious. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE CHICAGO LOCK-PICKING.—The claim of Joseph L. Hall to having picked one of the Sargent Bank Locks in Chicago recently is declared by Mr. Sargent a malicious attack upon him and a fraud upon the public; and, in support of this statement, Mr. Sargent offers Mr. Hall $2000 to pick his lock in a way to show it to be fairly done.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 18 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

CURTAINS, SHADES, AND BEDDING.—Best bargains in the country. Lowest prices asked. All goods warranted. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1425 Chesnut street.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I. READY-MADE CLOTHING.
II. FINE CUSTOM WORK.
III. SPRING OVERCOATS.
IV. BUSINESS COATS.
V. BOYS' CLOTHING.
VI. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
VII. TRAVELLING SUITS.
VIII. FINE SHIRTS.
IX. UNDER GARMENTS.
X. BLACK GOODS.
XI. DRESS SUITS.
XII. UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
XIII. PANTS AND VESTS.
XIV. NEW SPRING STYLES.
XV. EVERYTHING ELSE IN THE CLOTHING LINE
IN THE
OAK HALL,
FOR
APRIL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FAUNCE—PICKENS.—March 9, 1870, at the Parsonage of Siloam M. E. Church, No. 1229 Otis street, by Rev. C. H. McDermond, STEPHEN D. FAUNCE, of Frankford, to SARAH A. PICKENS, of Philadelphia.

WEST—LUTZ.—On Tuesday, March 29, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Samuel Burborow, THOMAS W. WEST to EMMA L. LUTZ, daughter of Mrs. C. Lutz, both of this city.

DIED.

BURNELL.—Suddenly, on the 31st instant, GEORGE STUCKERT, only son of Dr. William and Lizzie D. Burnell, aged 6 years and 7 months.

CARLIN.—On the 28th instant, after a severe illness, WILLIAM J. CARLIN, Secretary and Treasurer of the Delaware Avenue Market Company, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2031 Mount Vernon street, on Friday morning, April 1, at 8½ o'clock. High Mass at St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, below Walnut. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

CHARLTON.—On the 28th instant, ROBERT N. CHARLTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Decatur Council, O. of U. A. M., and the Hatters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1222 Wood street. Funeral to proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

CLAGHORN.—On the 30th instant, LIZZIE RICE, wife of J. Raymond Claghorn, and eldest daughter of John Price.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1729 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 31st instant, CLARA G., wife of John Dougherty, in the 22d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HORSTMANN.—On the 29th instant, in Rome, Italy, SIGMUND H. HORSTMANN, in the 49th year of his age.

PETERSON.—On the evening of the 30th instant, after a long illness, JOSEPH K., eldest son of T. B. and MARY G. Peterson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, S. W. corner of Broad and Girard avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, the 29th instant, ALBERT L. TYSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. of O. F.; and Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 326 Marshall street, on Saturday morning at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the residence of his brother, No. 312 Franklin street, Reading, from whence interment will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNICHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

OYSTERS, ETC.

THE MOST OYSTERS
For Your Money
OF
Any Place in the City.
Large Stew, 15 cents.
Half Peck Steamed, 25 cents.
Half Peck Roasted, 35 cents.
Panned Oysters, 25 cents.
ALSO,
BROILED,
FRIED, and
RAW OYSTERS.
OR, IF YOU WANT AN
A 1 Beef Steak,
Superb Chicken
or Lobster Salad,
Snapper Soup,
A Welsh Rarebit,
Deviled Crabs,
The Best Dressed
Terrapin
TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE,
A Cup of French Coffee and Cream
Puff Paste Pies,
Puddings,
Or Any of the
Luxuries of the Season,
GO TO
LEACH'S,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Get Your Deviled Crabs
AT
LEACH'S,
3 31 ths2t
Ninth and Chesnut Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT C. McLEOD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. McLEOD and JOHN J. BARTHOLOMEW, Executors of the estate of ROBERT McLEOD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story), in the city of Philadelphia.
3 31 thstu5t EGBERT K. NICHOLS, Aditor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS!

I. The Wittiest of Funny Books.

THE BAD BALLADS; OR, MUCH SOUND AND LITTLE SENSE. By W. S. Gilbert. With 113 illustrations by the author. One volume, square 12mo., cloth bevelled, gilt edges. $1·75.

These ballads, first published in periodicals, rapidly achieved a whimsical popularity which soon demanded their publication in a collected form. Much of this is due to the series of inexpressibly funny drawings by the author, who is happy in being artist enough to interpret his own humor in these admirable sketches which we pity the man who cannot appreciate and enjoy them. While the Ballads themselves will rank with the best of Thackeray, Bon Gaultier, or Ingoldsby, the illustrations will favorably compare with those of Leech, Phiz, Lear, or Doré. It deserves a prominent place on the book-shelf with the wittiest authors. Let every one who in these dull times has the blues procure a copy as the cheapest remedy. While it is a nearly perfect *fac simile* of the English copy, it is only half the price.

II. The Gentleman's Stable Guide,

containing a familiar description of the American Stable, the most approved method of feeding, grooming, and general management of horses, together with directions for the care of carriages, harness, etc. By Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., author of "Diseases in the Stable, Field, and Farm Yard." With ample illustrations. 12mo., fine cloth, gilt. $1·50.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1870.

Young Mr. Bennett

is this evening to be dined at Delmonico's by the New York Yacht Club. Considering what a big newspaper man he is the son of, he figures less in journalistic mention than any other editor in the country. At this evening's dinner he will be associated with men after his own heart, and he will show to advantage. It is when the ladies are around that his blushes thicken and his brilliancy thins. Importuned as he is by wealthy and fashionable mammas to enter society, and fitted for it as he in many respects is—by his various accomplishments, for instance, and the brilliancy and thoroughness of his education—he is afflicted in the presence of a petticoat with a *mauvais honte* which no amount of self-disciplining has enabled him to overcome. And now that he is nearer thirty than any other age, I fear he is too old, even with the brazening results of fresh European experiences before him, to become the unruffleable Adonis his friends would like him to be.

The Romance of the Rostrum

is found in the big incomes which successful lecturesses are said to derive from it—the *lecturesses* understand, not, as a rule, the lecturers. Miss Kate Field, for instance, insists that she made ten thousand dollars last year; and I presume Miss Olive Logan places her earnings in that direction at an equally high figure. Consequently the rostrum bids fair to become next season a greater resort than ever for women. I know of at least a dozen in this city of New York who have never yet made their appearance in public, but who, misled by the flattery of friends, practise elocution and calisthenics by the hour together. I must do the majority of them the justice to say that they are young, pretty, and interesting looking, and that they will probably make the business pay, not from any inherent merit, but because it is the fashion now-a-days to run after Women who Dare.

A Broken Nineteen-Millionaire.

Miss Ellen Gray is the name of the young lady who a couple of months ago was the subject of a card from the British Consul stating that she was *not* the heiress to nineteen million dollars, as had been asserted, and that no instalment of five million dollars had ever been received at the consulate for her. By whomsoever the story was invented, the fact appears to be that Miss Gray has a brother who was not troubled with a great deal of money, and who made a strictly business use of the report that his sister was in such luck. Upon the strength of that report he borrowed a cool two thousand here, an eight-hundred-dollar-slice there, and managed to make himself comfortable on the credulity of whoever was willing to lend, in expectation of being so splendidly reimbursed by the sister of a nineteen-millionaire. Like a sensible worldling, he surrounded himself with those large and little luxuries of which purple and fine linen stand as the synecdoche, and lived beautifully upon his "expectations." The time came when the hollow nature of those expectations was made manifest, and it became patent to the world that Miss Gray was a broken nineteen-millionaire. Nobody that ought to appears to know anything about those nineteen millions, and Mr. Gray's creditors are wondering how they could have lent so much on the strength of so little. The only thing about him flavoring of richness is the richness of the stories that are told about him.

Lydia Thompson

is endeavoring to deprecate the storm which she fears awaits her next Monday night, upon her *rentree* at Niblo's, by publishing a long card in yesterday's *World*, the only large daily that will print these effusions. So far as the public is concerned she has nothing to fear, for every seat is taken for that evening and several evenings to come. Somebody has said that it is the "magnetism of her presence" that carries joy to the bosom of an audience. If "magnetism of presence" is a synonym for legs, I have no doubt that is the case. Miss Thompson's trouble will be, not with the general public, but with that comparatively small bevy in which the newspapers of New York are contained. To them she has committed the unpardonable crime of horsewhipping a newspaper man, and I hardly think they will be disposed to think any the more lightly of her conduct because, under great provocation, she merely did what she was legally advised to.

Illegal Love.

If woman—the magician!—could only roll two men into one in some such way as the prestidigitateur does with the rabbits, how happy it would be for all parties! So probably Mrs. Kuhl thought in a dim sort of way when a good-looking German Cherubino, Leutze by name, came to live with her husband. At any rate, Mr. Kuhl discovered that if his wife and Cherubino had not broken the seventh commandment between them, they had mashed it considerably, so as to put it all out of shape. The result was that Cherubino had to "get up and git." Mrs. Kuhl, however, got up with him, and after having been taken back once or twice by the husband, acknowledged in open court that she would not tell which of the two she preferred. Truly a tantalizing position for Virtue to be placed in!

Troubles of House Owners.

It is sometimes a fearful thing to own a house, particularly if you wish to dispose of it. A certain lady who resides on Fiftieth street, in this city, became tired of the pleasures and palaces of that neighborhood, and made up her mind to find a home or make one somewhere else. In passing along Fifty-fifth street she saw a vacant and eligible house, one of whose windows presented to view a placard bearing the name Fetrich or Fatwretch, or something similarly sounding. Thereupon she ordered the coachman to drive to Mr. Fatwretch's office, where she was informed that Mr. Fatwretch was not in, but that Mr. Fatwretch's confidential clerk *was*, and would be happy to wait upon her. The confidential clerk turned out to be very obliging and well-informed, took, at her invitation, a seat on the box with the coachman, and was driven to various houses owned by Mr. Fatwretch, the confidential clerk meanwhile expatiating on the advantages of each. None of them suited, however, and the lady returned disconsolately home. The confidential clerk, however, was bound to make money, if money was to be made upon it, so he presently called on his own account upon a Mr. John Sexton, who had houses to sell on Forty-eighth street. Him he advised of the lady's desires and intentions, and informed him that he was authorized to negotiate. Mr. Sexton referred the matter to the lady's husband, and was by him informed of the pretentious character of the claims of the confidential clerk. Mr. Sexton thereupon treated with Mr. Corregan, a duly-authorized agent, and the exchange of the two houses was effected. Upon this Mr. Fatwretch's confidential clerk had the impudence—as is the way with confidential clerks—to bring a suit against Sexton. Of course judgment was given in Sexton's favor, but the annoyance given to the lady in question points a moral to house-owners.

ALI BABA.

LOST STEAMERS.

The Disasters of Ten Years.

During the ten years which ended with the year 1867, the following disasters to steamers of over 1000 tons burden occurred:—

SCREW PROPELLERS.

Names.	*Tonnage.*	*How Lost.*
City of Glasgow	1,320	Lost at sea.
S. S. Lewis	1,120	Lost at sea.
Pioneer	1,000	Lost at sea.
City of Pittsburg	1,250	Burned at sea.
Glasgow	1,725	Burned at sea, 1865.
Clyde	1,200	Lost at sea.
Sarah Sands	1,500	Burned at sea.
Indian	1,763	Stranded, 1859.
Anglo Saxon	1,764	Lost, Cape Race, 1863.
Alma	1,500	Lost in Red Sea, 1859.
New York	2,150	Lost at sea, 1858.
Le Lyonnais	1,620	Lost at sea, 1857.
Tempest	1,500	1857, never heard of.
Argo	2,315	Wrecked, 1859.
Austria	2,406	Burned at sea, 1858.
Jura	2,334	Wrecked, 1864.
Oriental	1,552	Lost, Hatteras, 1862.
City of New York	2,500	Lost at sea, 1864.
Alleghany	1,340	Stranded, 1865.
Aphrodite	1,098	Wrecked, 1864.
North America	1,636	Foundered at sea, 1865.
Scotland	3,803	Wrecked, Sandy Hook.
Ephesus	1,438	Lost at sea, 1866.
23 propellers	39,825	Tonnage.
56 smaller propel'rs	27,471	
79 propellers	67,296	Tonnage lost.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

Names.	*Tonnage.*	*How Lost.*
Crescent City	1,200	Stranded, 1866.
Brother Jonathan	1,330	Lost in Pacific
Louisiana	1,000	Burned at sea.
North America	1,300	Lost at sea.
Winfield Scott	1,160	Lost in Pacific.
Pacific	2,880	Never heard from.
Cherokee	1,000	Burned at sea.
Ella Warley	1,215	Lost at sea, 1863.
Arctic	2,850	Lost by collision.
Franklin	2,500	Lost by collision.
Northern	1,050	Foundered at sea, 1869.
Tennessee	1,800	Burned at sea.
Humboldt	2,000	Lost at sea.
City of Glasgow	1,320	Lost at sea.
Golden Gate	2,100	Burned at sea, 1863.
Roanoke	1,070	Burned by pirates.
Independence	1,620	Lost at sea.
Cortez	1,150	Burned in China Sea.
Black Warrior	1,556	Stranded, 1858.
Texas	1,360	Burned.
Perseverance	1,020	Lost at sea, 1856.
Central America	2,200	Lost at sea, 1858.
America	1,800	Lost at sea, 1858.
San Francisco	2,325	Lost at sea, 1858.
Jewess	1,850	Lost at sea, 1858.
Tennessee	1,150	Lost at sea, 1865.
Yankee Blade	2,000	Lost at sea, 1865.
Charles Morgan	1,215	Destroyed, 1862.
Knoxville	1,350	Burned.
Granada	1,130	Lost in Pacific, 1860.
Commonwealth	2,600	Burned, 1865.
Sicilia	1,400	Lost at sea, 1862.
Galveston	1,000	Destroyed, 1862.
Opelousas	1,000	Collision, 1862.
Mississippi	1,460	Foundered in China Sea.
Daniel Webster	1,070	Lost at sea, 1866.
Andrew Johnson	1,000	Wrecked, 1866.
Fire Cracker	1,046	Wrecked China Sea, '64.
Che Kiang	1,285	Burned China Sea, 1864.
Foh Kein	2,093	Burned, 1865.
Evening Star	1,917	Found at sea, 1866.
Golden Rule	3,080	Wrecked, 1865.
Vera Cruz	1,338	Wrecked, 1866.
Orientas	1,000	Lost So. America, 1866.
45 sidewh'l steam'rs	68,280	Tonnage.
41 smaller sidewheel	24,834	Tonnage.
86 sidewh'l steam'rs.	93,114	Tonnage.

Novel Answers to Catechisms.

If there are those who think that the education of youth may be better conducted when confided to religious rather than secular methods of instruction, they may find something to shake their views in the following extract from a report furnished by the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M. A., an inspector of National Schools appointed by the British Government:—

"I propose to introduce two answers, copied verbatim from two children's slates, on which they had written, at a school inspection, in reply to two most popular and simple questions in the Church Catechism. These were two children of average intelligence, of about eleven years each, who did their arithmetic and reading tolerably well; who wrote something pretty legible, intelligible, and sensible, about an omnibus and about a steamboat, and after the irksome (and what irksomeness it must have been!), the weary, the reiterated drilling of four or five years, half an hour a day in day-school and Sunday school, produced such answers as the following to the two questions:—'What is thy duty towards God?' and 'What is thy duty towards thy neighbor?' The first answer is, 'My duty toads God is to bleed in him to fering and to loaf withold your arts, withold my mine, withold my sold, and with my scrath to worship and to give thinks to put my old trash in him—to call upon him—to onner his old name and his world—and to save him truly all the days of my life's end.' The second is, 'My duty tords my Nabers to love him as thyself, and to do all Rich as I wel thou shall do and to me—to love, onner, and sake my farther and Mother—to onner and to bay the queen and all that are pet in a forty under her—to suit myself to all my gooness, teaches, sportial pastures, and masters—to oughten myslf lordly and every to all my betters—to hut no body by would nor deed, to be trew in jest in all my deelins—to beer no malis nor ated in your arts—to keep my ands from pecken and steel—my turn from evil speak and lawing and slanders—not to civil nor desar othermans good, but to lern laber trewly to git my own leaving, and to do my duty in that state if life, and to each it his please God to all men.' 'I will add another,' says Mr. Brookfield, 'less illiterate, but indicating precisely the same class of error—copied from the slate of an intelligent boy, in a school, under a very able master, in the parish of an active clergyman. It is an answer to the question 'What did your godfathers and godmothers then do for you?' 'They did promise and voal three things in my name; first, that I should pernounce of the devel and all his walks, pumps, and valities of this wicked world, and all the sinful larsts of the flesh,'" etc.

Moreover, the report sets forth that these instances are not exceptional, but illustrate a kind of ignorance "deplorably extensive."

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The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	P. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.	

OFFICERS.

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Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 15 sw

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

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3 4 thstu§ CHARLES B. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT.

11 6tf PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S

Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,

No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smwf3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 26

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Complete Ratification—Message of President Grant and Proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The following message and accompanying proclamation were submitted to Congress by the President yesterday:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1870.—To the Senate and House of Representatives:—It is unusual to notify the two houses of Congress by message of the promulgation, by the proclamation of the Secretary of State, of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable.

The measure which at once makes four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, and not eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, is indeed a measure grander in importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present day. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly on their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly-enfranchised race to the importance of their striving, in every honorable manner, to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed a republican government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country in his farewell address uses this language:—"Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views are forcibly presented and again urged in his eighth message.

I repeat, the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came to life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed given to the urgent recommendation of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions and increasing in rapid ratio.

I would, therefore, call on Congress to take all the means within their constitutional powers to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured. U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, That the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in word and figures, the following, to wit:—

A Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article XV, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And further that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

And further, That the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment to the Constitution constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States of the United States.

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department.

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of Georgia has by a resolution ratified the said proposed amendment.

Now therefore be it known, That I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved on the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.

—Herr Wagner, so it is stated, will conduct the Bonn Festival in honor of Beethoven's hundredth birthday. Are we to understand that Germany accepts him as her representative man at that important solemnity?

FOR SALE.

WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.
FOR SALE. A BARGAIN!
A delightful double dwelling house, in excellent repair, and having all the modern conveniences.
Location unsurpassed. Lot 40x215 feet, handsomely improved; room for stable on rear end.
Owner wishes to realize during the coming month.
Address with real name, Box B, Philadelphia Post Office. 3 24 thstu5t*

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN, ELEGANT Stone Mansion, situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The house is new and complete in every respect, and accessible by steam and horse cars. Stone stable for four horses, Cow House, Carriage House, and all the appurtenances of a first-class establishment. Address J. R., at this Office. 3 23 tuthssu5*

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very complete Stone House, near a station.—Contains parlor, dining-room, library, two kitchens, eight bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, and all the modern conveniences. Part city property taken in exchange if desired. Apply to J. U. SIDNEY, No. 234 S. FIFTH Street, or to W. C. MACKIE, GRAVER'S Lane. 3 23 s5t*

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 720 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT.—A lot on the North side of Market street, west of Ninth, 25 feet front by 200 feet deep to a street, will be improved with a first-class store, to suit a tenant, if applied for soon. A note addressed to C. D. at this office will receive attention. 3 30 6t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

3 8 rp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
3 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25tm

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
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THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $25, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
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DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
9§ No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,093, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,231, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,233, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 646, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 35,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 25th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.—

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 25th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of one million dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—	
Capital stock	$100,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000 00
Second:—	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	1,556,081 92
Cash on hand	27 055 95
Cash in Banks, specifying the bank (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)	444,735 00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	443,134 80
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	5,716,707 35
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	.....
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	$1,322,735 65

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. 6s of 1881	$680,000	$772,650 00
" 5-20s	575,150	670,664 65
N. Y. State Stocks	120,000	134,400 00
" City "	120,000	135,600 00
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160 00
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400 00
Virginia 6s	31,800	17,808 00
Alabama 8s	66,000	67,843 00
Staunton Iowa Bonds	10,000	9,980 00

AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value $233,100 00

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$159,300
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,860	27,000
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,900	10,000
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. Stock	2,000	2,120	1,800
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	5,000	10,000	5,000
			$9,713,550 82
Interest on investments due and unpaid			.....
Accrued interest not yet due			50,781 51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			.....
Deferred premiums of the year			706,925 00
Premiums due and secured, with interest			42,807 90
Cash deposited with Government of Canada			16,659 19
Office furniture, est			10,000 00
Total assets			$10,510,824 42
Third:—			
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due			165,000 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon			63,000 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company			10,888 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid			None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount or the security given			None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise			None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks			9,250,000
Fourth:—			
Amount of cash premiums received			$5,769,294 77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums			All cash.
Amount of premiums earned			5,769,294 77
Interest received from investments			492,097 58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources			None.
Fifth:—			
Amount of losses paid during the year			$1,183,725
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums			.....
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid			.....
Amount of dividends declared during year			1,242,453 45
Amount of dividends paid			1,242,453 45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company			819,265 97
Amount of losses due and unpaid			.....
Amount of taxes paid by the company			40,511 94
Amount of other expenses and expenditures			168,308 49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company			None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof			None.
Par and market value of the company's stock			.....
per share. Par value $10 per share; market value not quotable			.....
Amount paid for purchased policies			123,064 78
Amount paid for annuities			1,398 61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER,
General Agents,
3 26 6t if No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,998 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5§ Secretary.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent, 4§6

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,199
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,300
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	J. Charleton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ..... $524,365 14

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nathan Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

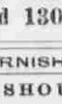
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. CO N.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Manufactured by GEORGE J. HENKELS for his Warerooms sales.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITS, Walnut and Ebony Bed Room Furniture, Ornamental Tables, Sideboards, Etageres, Fancy Chairs, etc.
On Friday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels expressly for his warerooms sales, comprising—Rosewood parlor suits covered with plush and other fine materials; walnut parlor suits, with the finest and most fashionable coverings; elegant library suits, in terry and leather; elegant hall furniture; very elegant walnut and ebony chamber furniture; walnut chamber suits; elegant centre and bouquet tables; rosewood and walnut sideboards, various marbles; etageres; fancy chairs, etc., all from Mr. Henkels' warerooms.

This sale will comprise the largest amount of first-class furniture, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story.

Purchasers are assured that every article will be sold without reserve or limitation.

N. B.—This will be the only public sale that Mr. Henkels will make this year. 3 29 3t

Sale No. 1832 North Twelfth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WALNUT PARLOR ORGAN, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Richard Ellis and John Roberts yesterday were held in $1000 bail each by Alderman Kerr for a further hearing, on the suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the store of S. S. Carlin, No. 513 Arch street. It now appears that in the rear of the store is a one-story stable, with a side alley. The thieves entered this alley, ascended to the roof of the stable, thence to a one-story extension of the store, and thence to the store. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the occurrence (Sunday), Lieutenant Killacky accosted a couple of men (the prisoners) at Fifth and Race streets, and inquired of them their business. They replied that they had been out late, and were just going home, giving as their residence a house in Race street, below Ninth. The Lieutenant rather doubted the fellows, but being accompanied by a citizen who desired aid, and who wished him to accompany him, he directed an officer to proceed to the house named by them and ascertain if their story was a true one.

The officer visited the boarding-house with them, and found that they occupied a room therein. Shortly after this the Lieutenant heard of the robbery, and at once set watch upon the fellows. He found that they visited a place on Arch street, near Second, where thieves congregate, and he also found them visiting a sparring exhibition at Seventeenth and Ridge avenue. At length he concluded to arrest them, and accordingly had a bench warrant issued. A number of articles were found in their room, and also a card reading "Tailors 80 pieces, $900, Eleventh and Filbert streets." On the 8th of the month the store of John M. Floyd, at Eleventh and Filbert streets, was robbed of about 80 pieces of cloth, and the supposition now is that the prisoners are the thieves.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the distillery of John Monroe, situated on Broad street, near the Germantown Railroad crossing. The premises, which consisted of a two-story stone building with brick extension, were soon enveloped in flames, as well as several vats which adjoined them. Owing to the scarcity of water, the firemen were almost unavailing and the place was entirely destroyed. The fire made an immense light, which was noticeable for miles around. One of the vats destroyed contained 100 barrels of whisky. The amount of property destroyed is worth about $30,000, of which $10,000 is covered by insurance. The remaining $20,000 is a total loss. $15,000 is the worth of the machinery and fixtures and $5000 that of the stock on hand.

SMOKE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon no little excitement was created in the neighborhood of New Market and Callowhill streets by the report that the malt house of William V. Sweatman was on fire. The origin of the rumor was the issuing of a dense volume of smoke from the building. Although no alarm was sounded, yet several fire companies were soon on the ground. Their services were not needed, as an examination disclosed the fact that the fire was confined to a kiln. This being fireproof, the proprietor ordered the doors to be closed, and the fire soon died out for want of fuel. By this wise action an immense loss by water was prevented, for, had the firemen been allowed to go into service, damage to the malt could not have been prevented.

"LIKELY TO BE A CONGRESSMAN YET."—This morning a rumor gained credence that General William B. Thomas, ex-Collector of the Port, flour merchant, general commanding the 4th Brigade, P. V. M., and a would-be Congressional Representative from the Fourth district, was dead. One of our reporters was at once detailed to ascertain the truth of the rumor. He repaired to the rooms of the Commercial Exchange, Walnut street, above Fourth, and there he almost stumbled over the General, who to all appearances was worth a regiment of dead men. The General, we are happy to say, never enjoyed better health, and does not at present intend forming the acquaintance of an undertaker.

THE TALE OF A DOG.—Some time last night, whilst two citizens named John J. Heisler and Samuel Wentz were walking through Bank street, they were attacked by a dog belonging to an old private watchman named John Shea. Wentz, to protect himself, gave the canine a kick, which sent him yelping. This exasperated the old man, and drawing his revolver he fired at Wentz, the ball happily taking no effect. Shea was then arrested, and was this morning held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Edward Reynolds and Henry Brown yesterday attacked a German at Fifth and Bainbridge streets, and knocked him down. Reynolds then held him by the throat whilst Brown robbed him of his valuables. As soon as released the "Deutsche" yelled loudly for help, and a policeman responding, the prisoners were pursued and captured. They will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

TO THOSE SEEKING AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise to be sold on the 19th of April, at the Exchange, a very elegant country seat of 22½ acres, fronting on the Wissahickon turnpike, Chesnut Hill. Handsome mansion, tenant house, green house, ice house, and out buildings. Grounds high and beautifully laid out. Immediate possession. See advertisement in another column.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—About 2 o'clock this morning Sergeant Annen and Officer Brady, of the Seventh district force, discovered smoke issuing from the carpenter shop No. 461 N. Fifth street. They immediately forced an entrance and extinguished the flames. The place had evidently been fired by an incendiary.

CLOTHING.—The residence of Mrs. Reamer, No. 1940 N. Front street, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon, who forced open the front door. The family being absent the rascals ransacked the place from top to bottom, and carried off as booty a large amount of wearing apparel.

$10 AND A COAT.—Some time yesterday afternoon a thief entered the residence No. 539 Cumberland street, by forcing open a rear door, and robbed it of a box containing $10 and an overcoat.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of F. C. Genser, at Holmesburg, was entered by a sneak thief yesterday, and robbed of napkin rings, silver spoons, and an overcoat.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MSUIC Miss Carlotta Patti will give the first of her farewell concerts this evening. A fine programme of musical selections will be presented, with the aid of Messrs. Theodore Ritter, J. F. Prume, Henry Squires, and Joseph Hermanns.

AT THE CHESNUT Professor Risley's "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri family of pantomimists will appear this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Kit; or the Arkansas Traveller* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Chanfrau as "Kit."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *Heart's Ease.*

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a combination of amusing performances will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of magic this evening at the Assembly Building.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee on Saturday at Musical Fund Hall.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The monotonous dulness of the Stock Exchange has given place to an active and in a degree excited speculative campaign in favor of higher prices. The signal for this movement seems to be the prospective defeat of the Funding bill, the passage of which in the upper house of Congress started the sharp downward movement in gold and the resulting decline in stocks and Governments. Now, however, the assurance is given from Washington that the measure has been rendered so odious to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house that it will receive unfavorable action at their hands.

"The effect of this intelligence led to a very active market for gold, the price of which ran up to 112¾, and closed firm thereat. The clearances to-morrow will doubtless range as high as sixty millions as the result of the day's transactions. The upward movement was combated, however, by the inactivity, if not heaviness, of foreign exchange, which induced free sales on speculative account, the operators for a decline basing their action upon the increase of half a million in the exports of the week and the importation by steamer to day of about $300,000 specie shipped here in francs when exchange was ruling about a quarter per cent. below present quotations. It is a question whether these sales, based as they were upon such normal influences for a decline, would not have led to a sharp decline in gold, had not the news from Washington so encouraged the buying movement on the part of the 'bulls.' As will be seen the expected defeat of the Funding bill led to a sharp advance in Governments despite the more feeble response in gold.

"The more active speculation and rise in prices at the Stock Exchange induced a better inquiry for money to-day; and though the bulk of business was at four to five per cent. on Governments, and at five on stocks, new engagements on the latter collaterals were frequent at six per cent., particularly where the borrower sought the loan after half-past 2 o'clock. Commercial paper was in good demand at seven to eight per cent. for prime names. Prime bankers' sixty-day paper were quoted as low as 6¾ per cent. Foreign exchange was inactive on the basis of 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling.

"The speculative feeling for higher prices was very strong in the Government room at the beginning of business, the firmness being due to what was regarded as authentic information from Washington that the Funding bill was certain to be defeated in the House, where the national bank agents had been laboring assiduously for its overthrow. When at the Sub-Treasury it was discovered that the proposals to sell embraced a total of only $1,191,100 bonds the market became active and rose about one per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s W L..cp.	101¾	300 sh Read R..b60.	49
$2100 City 6s, N...	102	100 do.....b3.	48 94
$1000 do....ls.c.	102	100 do..s30wn.	48 81
$5000 do.....	102½	100 do....s10.	48½
$2500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt..c..	90	100 do....s30.	48 81
85 sh Leh Val..ls.c	55	100 do..s30wn.	48 81
100 sh O C & A R.b60	40¾	100 do.....	48½
1 sh C & Am R..c.	116¾	100 do ..rg&in.	48½
8 sh Penna R..c.	57	100 do.....b30.	48½
12 do.. c.	56½	200 do.....	48½
10 sh Mech Bank..	32		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 2 m 6s.....	99½	2 sh Cam & A R.	117
$1000 Susq Bds.....	45	30 sh Cata Pref.....	35½
$1000 City 6s, New.	102½	30 sh Minehill R...	51¾
$1000 Le gold 1.b5.	88¾	100 sh Read.s30wn.	48 81
47 sh Leh Val... c.	55	100 do.....b30.	48 94
5 do.....c.	56½		

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

New Style Wedding Invitations,

LOW PRICES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers, mws No. 913 ARCH Street.

WHEELER'S PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS, No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Investments	$4,927,476 78
Due from Banks and Bankers	205,123 78
Cash	2,291,416 38
	$7,424,021 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000 00
Surplus	750,000 00
Profits	116,552 97
Deposits	4,057,468 97
Circulation	1,000,000 00
	$7,424,021 91

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1870.

1t JOSEPH BROBSTON, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia, at the close of business, March 24, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds	$200 000 00
Loans and Discounts	2,758,635 91
Due from other Banks	259,110 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	682,987 18
Specie	93,478 55
Legal-tender Notes	813,424 49
	$5,317,633 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	400,000 00
Discounts and Interest, Profit and loss, less expenses	205,678 99
Circulation	587,600 00
Individual Deposits	2,515,794 51
Due to other Banks	608,562 81
	$5,317,638 31

Affirmed to. J. REEVES, Asst. Cashier.

Correct—Attest:—

WASHINGTON BUTCHER, SETH CALDWELL, Jr., WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Directors. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,938,062 94
U. S. Bonds	700,000 00
Premiums	2,750 00
Expenses and Taxes	19,153 54
Due from Banks and Bankers	165,433 37
Cash Items	5,134 29
Exchange for Clearing-House	379,289 85
National Bank Notes	15,091 00
Fractional Currency	14,494 07
Specie	22,840 50
Legal-tender Notes and Three Per Cent. Certificates	825,354 96
	$4,108,480 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	$245,000 00	
Profits	57,738 75	
		302,738 75
Circulation		289,842 50
Unpaid Dividends		300 00
Deposits		2,465,599 77
		$4,108,480 52

3 30 2t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $300 bounty. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., 7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

THINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

Texas in Congress at Last.

New Mexico Applies for Admission.

Secretary Boutwell and the Funding Bill

Reopening of the Legal Tender Decision

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ocean Telegraphing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Cyrus W. Field made an argument to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, against Wood's bill for a general law regulating the landing of ocean telegraph cables on the shores of the United States.

The Venezuela Claims.

The committee agreed to a bill for the settlement of the claims of Americans against Venezuela, which will be reported to the House.

New Mexico as a State.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report a bill to admit New Mexico as a State in the Union. An effort was made to postpone it until the next session, but failed by a vote of 7 to 2.

The New Texas Members.

The Committee on Elections reported favorably on the credentials of all the Texan members. They were sworn in after the morning hour. The Senators from Texas were qualified to-day and took their seats.

Colored People and the Amendment.

The negroes in this district are making arrangements for celebrating the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. They hold a meeting to-night to consider the matter.

The Funeral of General Thomas.

The President and several members of the Cabinet will go to Troy to attend the funeral of General Thomas, as well as a large number of army officers.

The Funding Bill.

The national bank representatives had an interview to-day with the Committee on Banking and Currency relative to the Funding bill.

They explained at length the effect the bill would have upon the banks, provided it became a law, and gave the committee a large number of statistics, showing that banks could not afford to do business on four and a half per cent. bonds. Secretary Boutwell was present and took notes. He intends to reply to the bank men as soon as they finish.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending March 26:—

Boston	$304,170
New York	2,551,059
Philadelphia	219,565
Baltimore	204,736
San Francisco up to March 19	173,388
Total	$3,452,098

Legal Tenders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney-General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened.

He was not insensible to the great weight of the Judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision and its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, approved by the President, having all the forms of law, and attention had been called in both houses to its constitutionality.

There was this weight of authority to begin with, and a law substantially acquiesced in by the people for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars of contracts had been settled to the great loss of parties. A statute which, so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal, but at a time when by the law this court consisted of nine members there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies.

The question was decided here by four against three judges. The question therefore stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon a judicial opinion of a single man the case was adjudicated. He suggested that it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting the legislation of such an important character.

He pressed the reopening of this question because it concerned a great mass of private interests, but more especially because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, namely, the powers of the Government. He desired again to present it when the bench was full, so that they may forever settle what the law should be. Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example.

In the case of McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, the Court, five years after an opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the Legal-tender case could be changed.

James M. Carlisle replied, saying the Attorney-General had analyzed and disparagingly criticised the court, because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by the vote of a single judge.

However that might be, it was the judgment of the court which had been pronounced in that case. What was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of the small majority deciding a question? Whatever might be the majority it was nevertheless the opinion of the court. What had they to do with the previous opinions of the court?

He then referred to the fact that the case of Heffner vs. Griswold, one of the bank cases, involving principles applicable to other parties, had been postponed from one term to another, for the purpose of argument, thus showing they had all been carefully and elaborately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William Blushing is ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard, on the 15th of April. Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Wattson is ordered to the Alaska; Second Assistant Engineer George M. Greene is detached from the Terror and ordered to examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Roe is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Terror; Second Assistant Engineer Theodore Cooper is detached from the Navy Yard and ordered home; Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Day is detached from the Alaska and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Thomas H. Stevens is detached from the Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extensive Robberies—Detection of the Thief.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Detectives here arrested William Dean, having traced to him $50,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Ocean and Norwalk banks.

Editors' Convention.

UTICA, March 31.—A convention of editors and publishers of weekly papers published in this State will be held to-morrow at Borg's Hotel in this city.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LOWELL, March 31.—William Menkman was run over and killed by a locomotive to-day.

Honorably Discharged.

BOSTON, March 31.—The policeman accused of picking pockets has been honorably discharged.

FROM THE WEST.

Sentence Commuted.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31.—The sentence of Philip Steinmetz, whose execution for the murder of August Henck had been fixed for to-morrow, has been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, a discussion took place in regard to a correction of the Journal proposed by Mr. Trumbull, so as to show that he had moved to open the doors to have the President's message relative to the fifteenth amendment read in open session.

Mr. Drake presented the credentials of Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanigan, Senators elect from Texas; the former for the term ending March 4, 1871, the latter for the term ending March 4, 1875. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office.

Mr. Thurman called for the reading of the certificates, which were then read, being certificates of election, signed by E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas.

In response to a request from the Vice-President, Messrs. Hamilton and Flanigan came forward, escorted by Messrs. Drake and Cole, and, after being duly qualified, took seats upon the Republican side of the Senate.

The House joint resolutions of sympathy and respect for the memory of Major-General George H. Thomas were then taken from the table and passed.

Mr. Scott presented a memorial from citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., for an entire abrogation of the income tax, and called attention to the necessity for speedy and definite action on the subject, in view of the wide-spread belief that by the terms of the law it had expired on December 31, 1869, and its subsequent collection was unjust and illegal.

The bill relating to the officers of the Soldiers' Home, allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty at the Home, was passed.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to establish a national institute of applied sciences.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to authorize the Marine Hospital at New Orleans to be given to the State of Louisiana for hospital services.

Said bills were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate of the date of ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the several States respectively which have ratified the same.

Mr. Stewart objected.

Mr. Saulsbury explained that his object was simply to secure reliable information as to the dates, as he intended to discuss the subject.

Mr. Drake said the information had already been received.

The resolution was then laid over.

House.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Brooks, of Mass., from large numbers of boiler makers in New Hampshire, and through the Middle States on to Michigan, for the reduction of the duty on wrought iron tubes and flues.

By Mr. Moore, of New Jersey, from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange Association, for the abolition of compulsory harbor, port, and pilotage fees.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor in reference to the Bureau of Education, and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, and

Mr. McNeely, a member of the same committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

He intimated that the managers of the Freedmen's Bureau had made nice property speculations with the funds of the bureau; that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Rogers, requiring an account of the disposal of those funds, and charged that the real object of this bill was to cover up the Freedmen's Bureau, and let it escape from examination by confounding it with the Bureau of Education.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Dockery, Shanks (Md.), Arnell, Hoar, and other members till the close of the morning hour.

The discussion being closed, Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) characterized it as a most astonishing bill, which ought to be laid on the table.

Mr. Maynard thought it a very good bill, which ought not to be laid on the table.

Mr. Wood said something not very audibly about its not being a bill to enable General O. O. Howard, who had grown rich out of this bureau, to control $600,000 more.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Hibernian.

LONDONDERRY, March 31.—The steamship Hibernian, from Portland, touched at this port to-day.

Spain and the Pope.

MADRID, March 31.—The Government has officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Œcumenical Council.

Ministerial Concessions.

THE HAGUE, March 31.—Animated debates have occurred in the Chamber recently on the question of ministerial concessions of special privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The Ministers at length were instructed to equalize the terms.

Honors to Ollivier.

PARIS, March 31.—M. Emile Ollivier has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III of Spain. This is his only decoration.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 93¾, and for account 93¾. United States five-twenties of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 87¼. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 31.—Whale Oil quiet. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Turpentine dull. Linseed Oil quiet and steady at £32 5s. Common Rosin quiet. Tallow firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—2 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾, and for account 93¾@93½. United States five-twenties of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—2 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales to-day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Pork, 92s. 6d. Lard quiet. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

PARIS, March 31.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 5c.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Petroleum opened quiet at 54f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	38⅝
Con. Stock.....	92¾	Western Union Tele	31¾
do. scrip.....	90½	Toledo & Wabash R.	45¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail...	24¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	60
Ph. and Rea. R.....	97⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	74½
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	88¾	Adams Express.....	61
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	99¼	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	72⅝	United States.....	46⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	51¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	119½	Gold.....	112
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93	Market strong.	

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets au Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods, Car Trimmings, Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,

ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 9

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

English Troops for Red River.

Specie in England and France.

The Latest Quotations.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

Decision of Judge Underwood.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

English Troops for Red River.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Post* of to-day says the departure of troops and the steel battery just organized for operations in the Red River country will be delayed for a few days. The reason for this is that a delegation from that settlement is now on the way here, to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard.

The War in Cuba.

MADRID, March 31.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday Senor Rivero, in reply to a question, assured the deputies that no telegrams from New York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted, founded as they were on false information.

Specie in the Bank of England.

LONDON, March 31.—The flow of specie to the Bank of England this week is unusually heavy, the amount on hand to-day being greater by £552,0 sterling than at the corresponding time last week.

Cattle from South America.

A cargo of horses, cattle, and sheep, which arrived a day or two ago from the Argentine Republic, was sold at Falmouth yesterday. The prices realized were very unsatisfactory. The animals were sound, but in poor condition on account of long confinement. The voyage was a mere experiment.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, March 31.—The amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank of France to-day is 2,000,000 francs greater than last week.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, March 31.—The Cambria, from New York for Glasgow, was signalled to-day.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; 1865s, old, 90¾; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—4:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export. Cheese, 70s. 6d.

LONDON, March 31—4:30 P. M.—Tallow flat.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Injunction Against Ellyson.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction restraining Ellyson from acting as Mayor, and also refused an appeal on the ground that the injunction was temporary, to continue only till next term. Ellyson's counsel gave notice of their intention to disobey the order of Court in order to cause the arrest of Ellyson, and then bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge, in his decision, declares the enabling act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers in the State.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Celebrating the Amendment.

NEW HAVEN, March 31.—The colored citizens of New Haven are firing a hundred guns over the fifteenth amendment proclamation amid great rejoicing.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under the direction of the War Department, of the line of water communication between tidewater on the James river, and the Ohio river at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by the way of the James and Kanawha rivers, and their tributaries, with a view to ascertain the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war, and to meet the commercial necessity of the valley of the Mississippi river, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company.

At 1 o'clock the case of General Ames, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. Vickers addressed the Senate upon the question of inhabitancy as a qualification of citizenship. He quoted from authorities to show the general interpretation of the terms inhabitant and resident, and argued that the alleged declaration by General Ames of an intention to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make his intention valid.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The bill was not laid on the table—yeas, 63; nays, 92. And it then went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Paine, from the Election Committee, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and that they were *prima facie* entitled to their seats.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) opposed the swearing in of Mr. Connor, one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was a captain in the army, and of his having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the military commission which tried him for the offense.

Mr. Van Trump asked whether the affidavits were *ex parte.*

Mr. Butler admitted that they were.

Mr. Van Trump submitted they should not be used to affect the judgment of the House.

Mr. Shanks moved to refer the charges against Mr. Connor to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Stevenson, a member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the committee, and charged that the objection made to Mr. Connor was that he alone of the delegation was a Democrat—a bad Texan boy. That might be all true. He did not expect to see any very high specimen of Christian gentlemen sent up here from Texas; but what had they to do with that? How did that affect Mr. Conner's *prima facie* right to his seat? The member from Massachusetts who charged that person, on *ex parte* affidavits, with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was, in his judgment, a farce and worse. It was a base partisan proceeding, and as such he denounced it.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., 7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $300 bounty and a pension, by applying to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. Full information given free of charge.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extensive Robbery.

ITHACA, March 31.—Vilgus Brothers' store was robbed of $5000 worth of silks last night.

Gen. Thomas' Remains.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A meeting of the Army of the Cumberland is called at the Astor House to-morrow, to take action in reference to the death of General Thomas. A delegation of eighty or one hundred will accompany the remains to Troy.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Colored Voters.

HARTFORD, March 31.—Many papers outside of this State are saying that the President's proclamation gives colored men the right to vote here on April 4. This is calculated to cause embarrassment, and the Republican State Committee authorizes the statement that it is too late for colored men to comply with the provisions of the Registry law, and that they cannot vote at this election.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Murderer Reprieved.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Lewis Collins (colored), sentenced to be hanged on April 1, for the murder of Elisha Banks (colored), has been reprieved by the Governor to May 13.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

Fine Regular Pique, at 25 cents and up. No Mocks.

New and Elegant Hamburgs.

PLAID NAINSOOKS.

PLAID NAINSOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AND VERY CHEAP.

Curtain Lace and Lace Curtains.

Good Nottingham Lace, worth 60 cents a yard, at 40 cents,

AT

LEMAISTRE & ROSS',

No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,

3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)

Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.

"THORNLEY'S,"

Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN

We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.

SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.

If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.

All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Pim Brothers & Co.'s First Quality Irish Poplins,

In all colors, imported especially for THIS SEASON'S SALES, together with our LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

Spring Silks and Dress Goods.

NEW GOODS opened DAILY, and PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as they can be sold.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND